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ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, May 18.—The following bulletin, timed nine o'clock this morning, has been issued:—"The Emperor has been quite free from fever during the last few days, and the difficulty in swallowing has nearly disappeared. The general condition is now so satisfactory that his Majesty spends the greater part of the day in the open air. The illustrious patient's strength is visibly increasing, and there is less secretion."

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 18, 3.40 p.m.—The Emperor has been nearly all day in the garden, and walked with the aid of a stick through the rooms on the ground floor. His Majesty is progressing very favourably.

THE KING OF SPAIN AND HIS SUBJECTS.

MADRID, May 18.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate a resolution was unanimously passed expressing the satisfaction with which the Senate received the marks of affection displayed by the people of Aragon and Catalonia for the King and the Queen Regent, and also at the presence of the foreign squadrons at Barcelona. It was decided that this resolution should be entered on the minutes of the day's sitting.

PRINCE FERDINAND ON HIS TOUR.

SOVIA, May 18.—Prince Ferdinand to-day presided at a Cabinet Council, at which current affairs were discussed. At the conclusion of the council his highness expressed his great satisfaction at the hearty reception which had been accorded to him at every point during his tour, and signified his intention of addressing to M. Stambuloff, the Premier, to-morrow, a rescript expressing this sentiment, and also his thanks to the Bulgarian people. M. Stambuloff has arrived at Tirnova, where, according to his present intention he will stay several days.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

OTTAWA, May 18.—A deputation of members of Parliament waited on Lord Lansdowne to-day, on behalf of the Imperial Federation League, and asked him to invite the attention of the Imperial Government to the proposal to summon a conference for the consideration of the specific question of improved trade relations between Canada and Australia. His Excellency, in reply, said he would do so with the greatest pleasure, and added that a proposal of this kind seemed to him a good illustration of a business-like and cautious way of dealing with the great question of Imperial Federation.

GORDON'S BONDS—JUDGMENT.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.—In the case of Limperopoulos v. the Egyptian Government, the International Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment given by the Cairo Tribunal of First Instance, declaring the Egyptian Government not liable for the claim made by the plaintiff for the value of 110 obligations purporting to be signed by General Gordon, at Khartoum, on April 25th, 1884.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, May 18.—An explosion has occurred on board a steamboat near Charleston, West Virginia, by which three persons were killed and eleven others fatally wounded.

OPENING OF THE COPENHAGEN EXHIBITION.

COPENHAGEN, May 18.—The Danish Exhibition was opened to-day by the King, who was accompanied by members of the Royal Family, the ceremony being favoured by magnificent weather. In acknowledging the president's address, the King stated that the interest manifested in the exhibition, not only by Scandinavia, but also by the most powerful States of Europe, strengthened his best hopes that the undertaking would be attended with beneficial results for the Fatherland.

OUR DEFENCES—PROPOSED MEETING IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to Mr. W. Patterson, in reply to the request that the use of the Guildhall might be allowed for a public meeting regarding the question of national defence. His lordship declines to grant the use of the hall for the purpose, and says he believes there is a strong feeling among the citizens that "the creditable panic" in the matter of national defence has gone too far already. He adds that he can be no party to fomenting an unpatriotic agitation unworthy of a great nation.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR LONDON.

A determined prize fight took place early on Friday morning between Alexander Roberts and James Hayes, at 2,000, at a place within a short distance of London, and which was witnessed by about forty spectators. The fight had been expected for some time past among boxing men, and the expected combatants had been closely watched. Efforts were made to prevent the whereabouts of the fight from becoming known, and the utmost secrecy was preserved. The party who had been selected to attend the fight left London by different routes at midnight, and collected about a mile from the rendezvous. The combatants there joined them, and proceeded to the spot, where a ring was speedily formed. The men were stripped by a quarter past four, Roberts being seconded by Harper and Habbijam, and Hayes by McGannon and Hicks, and both stands in the best of condition. Though each man stands in the same height, Hayes appeared to be taller. In the early part of the fight the latter took a strong lead, but, during his arm against one of the stakes in the fifteenth round, Roberts soon improved his chances, and after they had fought thirty-three rounds in one hour fifty-two minutes, Hayes' seconds, finding they had no prospect of winning, threw up the sponge in token of defeat. Both men appeared to have been badly punished. The whole affair was kept remarkably quiet, and, with the exception of a few farm labourers, who happened to reside near the spot, and who were aroused early by the unusual traffic, no one knew anything of the encounter until an hour after the conclusion of the fight.

Mr. Collier's other hounds met at Merton, Somerset, on Thursday, and proceeded to hunt down the River Axe. A party going up the river to meet them proceeded along the South-Western Railway line, when one of the number, named Swaffield, of Winton, was out to pieces by a passing train. There was a blinding storm of wind and rain at the time.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friendly Societies.

Dr. CLARK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, considering the fact that there are about ten millions of members connected with the collecting friendly societies and industrial assurance companies, and the facts revealed by the late inquiries as to the expenses of management and the stability of these institutions, the Government would appoint a Select Committee to consider whether further legislation is required. Mr. Goschen said what the Government propose to do in regard to this matter was this: There was a bill before the House brought in by Sir J. Lubbock. It went beyond what it was expected the friendly societies would propose. He had informed the hon. member that if he would introduce a bill carrying out the reforms necessary, the Government would not oppose it. The bill went far beyond that, and asked for a number of privileges which it would be impossible to grant. If it were brought in in a different shape, the Government would propose to refer it to a Select Committee; but if it were necessary to oppose the bill, then the Government would grant a Select Committee to inquire into the subject.

The Whitsuntide Recess.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that the House at its rising should adjourn till May 31st.—Mr. BUCHANAN asked whether the cart and wheel taxes would apply to Scotland.—Mr. HUNTER said the Scotch members would offer every resistance in their power to the imposition of this odious form of taxation on the people of Scotland. Mr. Goschen said, with reference to the wheel tax, that so far as it related to England it was not imposed or not. There certainly was a conflict of opinion, but he was not prepared to withdraw the tax. He regretted that the different points raised had been referred to without notice having been given, as that was a course which was extremely inconvenient. He was in constant correspondence with his colleagues on the subject of the extension of the tax to Scotland. He did not wish to present anything to the House which was not satisfactory. Dr. TANNER, amidst great laughter, moved that "That the question be now put."—This motion and the adjournment motion were agreed to without a division.

The Employers' Liability Bill.

Mr. FENWICK resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill. He strongly protested against the facilities given to employers to contract themselves out of the bill.—Mr. GULLY contended that the owners of a vessel should be made liable for injury happening to seamen by reason of the negligence of the master in not making the vessel safe for those on board, although that negligence happened outside the ports of the United Kingdom. In that respect the bill did not deal fairly with the seamen.—Mr. BRADLAUGH, who generally favoured the bill, objected to the limit of time within which a workman could take proceedings for injury. This was not a bill which was intended to make the man who sold his labour and the man who bought it hostile to one another; it was intended to facilitate a disposition on the part of the employer and employee to arrive at a just state of things between them.—Major RASCH thought the bill did not go far enough in the interests of seamen when out of port.—Mr. D. CRAWFORD contended that men ought not to be exposed to pressure to contract themselves out of the bill.—After some discussion the bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at five minutes past six.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AT ISLINGTON.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday morning an alleged desperate attempt to murder a wife took place in Church-street, Islington. A man having attacked his wife with a chopper, and inflicted such injuries that her life is despaired of. It is stated that the man with his wife occupy apartments in the above street, and that for some time past the husband has been observed to be strange in his manner, while he was extremely jealous of his wife. At times they had quarrels in consequence of his jealousy. On Saturday morning the man got up shortly after six o'clock and dressed himself, and while his wife was lying in bed he attacked her, it is stated, with a chopper, striking her on the head and body, after which he left the house. Some of the lodgers going into the room owing to the woman's cries, found her lying in a pool of blood. They called in the police and Dr. Sydney Pedler Morris, who found that the woman had received very severe injuries, and by his orders she was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition, it being stated that her skull is fractured. The police have searched after the husband, but up to the present he is at large.

THE BOARD OF WORKS INQUIRY.

Mr. Robertson's Disappearance.
The Royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularities in connection with the Metropolitan Board of Works resumed its sittings, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, at the Sessions House, Westminster, on Friday, the other commissioners being Mr. Bosanquet, Q.C., and Mr. W. E. Grenfell, ex-governor of the Bank of England.—Mr. F. M. Putley, the first witness called, said he had been in partnership with Mr. Robertson since March last, and they had offices in Long Acre. He saw Mr. Robertson last on Monday evening. He had since received a letter from him.—Lord Herschell read it. His lordship said it was dated the 15th of May, the day of the last sitting of the committee. It was to this effect:—"Dear Putley, I do not intend to trouble the court with my attendance to-day, as I am convinced that the time can be more profitably employed than in the examination of my private affairs. I will write you as soon as I am beyond the jurisdiction of the law. Inquisition." (Laughter.)—The witness said he had not visited Mr. Robertson at his house in Amherst-road on Tuesday night, nor had he been at Mr. Robertson's father's house.—Lord Herschell: Did he get any money from you on Monday evening?—The Witness: No; nothing.—Lord Herschell: Was there a joint banking account? It was arranged for, but as a matter of fact, it was not opened.—Do you know where he has gone to? I have not the slightest idea. In the last few words I had not to answer questions.—I have made up my mind not to answer questions.—The witness called one of the officials of the Metropolitan Board of Works at his office in Long Acre: Yes, in an ordinary friendly way.—The witness further said that he knew William Gray, who had gone to Australia.—Other evidence was given at considerable length and the commission adjourned for a fortnight.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

Hundreds of People Destitute.

Telegrams from New York give full details of the terrible floods which have occurred along the valley of the Mississippi. The water is higher than has ever been known since 1831, and the floods are doing enormous damage in the adjoining country. Several days ago the water reached the danger point, and it has been rising steadily ever since at a rate of from four to fourteen inches daily. The Government gauge now marks nineteen feet nine inches, that is seven inches higher than during the great floods of 1881. Above and below the town of Quincy, in Illinois, there were over one hundred miles of levees for the protection of fully 300,000 acres of land, the most productive farming land in the valley.

The First Break.

On Sunday morning the first break occurred in one of these great embankments known as the Indian Grove Levee. During the day two other gaps were made, and within a few hours thousands of acres of winter wheat that promised a yield of from forty to sixty bushels to the acre were laid waste. The farmers had been working on the embankment night and day in the hope of saving their homes, and when the flood came the majority of them had barely time to save their families so sudden and overwhelming was the crush of the torrent. Outside the embankment was the great river, a broad body of water 20ft. deep, and as soon as a gap was made it poured through the opening with a roar that could be heard a long distance off. Every moment increased the width of the gap and the great flood that was to carry destruction in its pathway. Thirty homes were deserted at a moment's notice, horsemen having been sent out to give warning. In many cases the people were obliged to leave everything and fly to the bluffs, or seek safety in boats.

The Floods Extending.

On Monday evening the Cairo Levee, commencing just below Quincy, and extending south a distance of forty-four miles, gave way between Hannibal and St. Louis, and the scenes enacted the previous day were repeated and intensified. Early in the week the Alexandria Levee, thirty miles above Quincy, gave way, completely flooding that thrifty city. On Thursday a gap was made in the levee at East Hannibal, followed soon after by another break a mile south, and the same night the destruction in all the levee districts was complete. Not an acre of ground in this vast territory can escape the flood, and the loss to the farming interests is simply incalculable. Cattle and horses in the flooded pastures were hundreds of cattle, horses, and swine, without food and no prospect of drink except when in danger of being swallowed up by the floods. Far across on the opposite bluffs are gathered hundreds of men, women, and children in small groups. Desolate, forlorn, and despairing, they look upon the ruin wrought, upon the farms laid waste, property destroyed, homes almost completely under water, furniture floating away, and the stock drowning. Many are utterly destitute, having neither sufficient clothing, nor shelter, and some are suffering for want of food, despite the brave efforts of their more fortunate neighbours, who are making every effort to relieve their immediate wants. Steps have been taken to aid them, and charity is already pouring in every necessary of life. Communication to the West from Quincy is entirely cut off by every line. Being under water in many localities, ties and rails for a distance of many miles have been washed from the permanent way by the flood and piled along the embankments and in the woods. Bridges and culverts have been carried away. In factories and warehouses along the river are seriously embarrassed, and the large buildings are being seriously undermined by the rushing waters. Unless the floods subside soon, the loss will be great.

A Scene of Desolation.

The scene of desolation between Quincy and Hannibal is simply pitiable. What was a few days ago a fertile valley teeming with abundant crops is now a vast expanse of water, deserted by every living thing. The water is pouring over the top of the levees, besides rushing through the breaks from 300 to 400 yards wide, with irresistible force. On the dry places on the embankment are hundreds of cattle, horses, and swine, without food and no prospect of drink except when in danger of being swallowed up by the floods. Far across on the opposite bluffs are gathered hundreds of men, women, and children in small groups. Desolate, forlorn, and despairing, they look upon the ruin wrought, upon the farms laid waste, property destroyed, homes almost completely under water, furniture floating away, and the stock drowning. Many are utterly destitute, having neither sufficient clothing, nor shelter, and some are suffering for want of food, despite the brave efforts of their more fortunate neighbours, who are making every effort to relieve their immediate wants. Steps have been taken to aid them, and charity is already pouring in every necessary of life. Communication to the West from Quincy is entirely cut off by every line. Being under water in many localities, ties and rails for a distance of many miles have been washed from the permanent way by the flood and piled along the embankments and in the woods. Bridges and culverts have been carried away. In factories and warehouses along the river are seriously embarrassed, and the large buildings are being seriously undermined by the rushing waters. Unless the floods subside soon, the loss will be great.

Relief Measures.

A mass meeting has been held to devise means for the immediate relief of the destitute sufferers from the flood. For several days past these helpless people have been arriving at Quincy in boats, a single row-boat or one containing an entire family with such household effects as could be quickly gathered together. For several days it rained steadily to add to the general suffering. At the meeting money was freely subscribed to provide provisions and clothing. Relief committees were also appointed to solicit aid from the general public. According to the latest advices the water is still steadily rising, and the worst is not yet reached.

A TIPPERY MURDER.

Thursday was the fair day at Templemore. Amongst the visitors were James Sweeney, bailiff to Mrs. Lloyd, at Mount Friar, and his young master, Alfred Lloyd. Sweeney is the son of a farmer living near Mrs. Lloyd, and has property of his own. They were preparing to leave in the evening about half past seven, and on arriving at a bridge at the west end of the town spanning the River Suir, young Lloyd refused to go any further. He was drunk. Sweeney remonstrated with him, and was about to compel him forcibly to go home, when a labourer named Thompson, of Templemore, who knew both parties, walked up to Lloyd, and endeavoured to induce him to accept Sweeney's advice. Lloyd resented this interference, it is stated, and ordered Sweeney to fire on Thompson. Sweeney did so, the first shot missing, but the second struck Thompson in the hip. A cooper named James Kennedy, seeing what had occurred, rushed at Mr. Lloyd, and seized him and struck him with his clenched fist. Sweeney thereupon fired at Kennedy, the shot passing through his heart. Both Sweeney and Lloyd decamped, but were pursued by the police and arrested. The crowd was so infuriated that they tried to lynch them.—Both are remanded.

The remains of Admiral Hewett were interred at Southsea on Thursday. The funeral was attended by a large number of distinguished naval officers, and by representatives of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Meeting of Messrs. Maple and Co.'s Workmen.

On Friday night a public meeting of the employees of Messrs. Maple and Co., Tottenham Court-road, was held in the Tolmer-square institute, Drummond-street, to protest against the charges made respecting the firm by certain witnesses who have given evidence before the Royal Commission, under the presidency of Lord Dunraven, now inquiring into the "sweating system." The large hall of the institute was crowded by men and women engaged in the different departments of Messrs. Maple's establishment. Mr. J. C. Corp, foreman of the joiners' shop, was unanimously voted to the chair, and he explained that the meeting was entirely a spontaneous one on the part of the workmen and workwomen, and was entirely unknown to the firm. The workpeople desired to protest against the charge brought against them of aiding in the "sweating system." These charges against Messrs. Maple were totally unfounded. They did not object to the truth being told to the commission, but they objected very strongly to false statements being made. Messrs. Maple paid as high wages as any other house in the trade. So far as the joiners' shop was concerned, the wages paid were 9d. an hour—the regular rate in the trade. Out of the seventy-five men in it there might be a few who had 8d. an hour, but he had not a journeyman employed at less. He disputed the statements of Mr. Arnold White, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Parnell. Messrs. Maple had at this moment 2,101 employees, paid about 24,000 a week in wages (not counting the monthly salaries), gave pensions to many of their old workmen, and had 600 assistants sitting down to dinner every day. All of these would be willing to say that they were not in the least in any way connected with the "sweating system." Mr. Fraser moved: "In consequence of the unfounded and erroneous statements made before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sweating system, and accusing Messrs. Maple and Co. of paying their workpeople at sweating rates of wages, we feel it our duty to hold a mass meeting to protest against such statements going forth to the public uncontradicted, and to vindicate the charges before the working classes." Mr. Fry seconded.—In their speech Mr. Fry indignantly repelled the charges against Messrs. Maple, and Mr. Bognard, manager to the firm, acknowledged the kindness invariably shown by these gentlemen.—Mr. Imlay, of the upholstery department, attributed the "scurrilous and cowardly" attacks made upon the firm, and the men and women employed by it, partly to political and partly to trade jealousies.—Mr. Evans also spoke in the same strain, and the speeches were carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SEVENOAKS SAVINGS BANK.

The Actuary in the Police Court.

Mr. Henry Holmes Sutton, for twenty-five years actuary of the Sevenoaks Savings Bank, was charged on Friday, before Major German, with having on the 22nd of March and on the 10th of May, 1886, embezzled sums of £50 and £25 delivered to him by Emily Newington and James Upton respectively, on account of the trustees of the bank.—The Rev. F. S. Curtis, a trustee, having given formal evidence, James Upton proved paying in £25 to his account on the day named. The amount was entered in his deposit book, produced by the man to whom he deposited the money.—The Rev. E. K. B. Morgan, temporary actuary, produced the bank ledgers, in which the sums named in the charge had not been entered. Neither were they entered in the cash journal of the actuary or manager. The entries in the depositors' books appeared to be in the handwriting of the accused.—A nephew of the accused, employed as a clerk in the bank, identified the handwriting in the depositors' books as that of his uncle. His uncle received all the deposits, and the prisoner charged with making false entries in the ledgers of the bank on the 27th of July and the 14th of December, 1885, with intent to defraud the trustees.—George Sutton, again examined, said that on the dates named, at the dictation of his uncle, he entered the sums of £40 and £25 in the bank books as having been withdrawn by Eliza Plume. His uncle thereby obtained the money.—Eliza Plume called, denied withdrawing, or authorising any one to withdraw, the sums named.—The Rev. Mr. Morgan recalled, produced the ledger account of Eliza Plume, showing in December, 1887, a balance of £54. Her deposit book of the same date showed a balance of £200, and there were other differences.—Sophia Newington said she was present when her sister Emily paid in £50 to her account. The prisoner received the money and entered the amount in the deposit book.—The prisoner was further charged with embezzling £50 on December 14th, 1885, the money of the trustees of the bank.—Superintendent Waghorne stated that when the prisoner was arrested he said, "The money has all been paid."—The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being refused.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY" IN CHANCERY.

The case of Hawtry and others v. Irvine was brought again before Mr. Justice Chitty on Friday, by Mr. E. Beaumont, counsel for the plaintiffs, who stated that he was in a position to inform the court that he was authorised on behalf of the defendant, a theatrical manager at Mansfield, Nottingham, to consent to an injunction against him, restraining him from performing as "The Private Secretary," or advertising it for performance, or inducing the public by advertisement to believe it was "The Private Secretary" that they were to see. The plaintiffs were Mr. Hawtry, who was entitled to "The Private Secretary," Mr. French, who was entitled to "The Serious Family," and Messrs. Pierpoint and certain executors of the late Mr. H. J. Byron, who were entitled to "War to the Kings," the latter play being advertised by the defendant as "The Widow's Victory," and "The Private Secretary" as "The Bookworm." The plaintiffs waived all claim to costs and damages.—The order by consent was granted.

At the annual dinner of the London Auxiliary Fire Brigade, in the Prince's Saloon of the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. W. H. Warner in the chair, and Mr. James Lewis (the founder of the brigade) in the vice-chair, a very handsome testimonial (subscribed for by the members of the brigade and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and above a number of the theatrical profession), consisting of a massive silver centre table ornament, was presented to Mr. Charles J. Abud on his retirement from the chairmanship of the brigade, a position which he has held for the last eight years.

TRIPLETS IN THE STRAND.

Extraordinary Case.

Mr. John Troubeck, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry on Friday at the St. Martin's Vestry Hall, concerning the death of the three female children of Elizabeth Robson, a domestic servant, employed at Osmond's Hotel, 35, Strand.—Dr. David A. Smith, Thoburn, of 9, Wellington-street, Strand, stated that about six weeks ago an elderly woman came to his surgery, and asked him to diagnose her condition. The case was a very peculiar one. He examined her carefully, and found that she was dropsical in the lower limbs, and the dropsy also extended half way up the body. He listened for the fetal heart, but he could not discern it. However, the circumstances pointed rather to the fact that she was enceinte, and he told her that the difficulty in her case was that it might be an ovarian tumour, or it might be that she was pregnant, or both. He thought that the greatest physicians of the day were constantly making mistakes in such cases, and advised her to consult Dr. Matthews Duncan, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, or, if she preferred it, to seek the advice of two hospitals. He impressed upon her that she was very seriously ill, and that it was

A Matter of Life and Death.

He added that he could do nothing more for her than wait and see what occurred. His opinion was that she was not pregnant, but he did not tell her so. The witness informed the coroner and jury that on one occasion the wife of an Edinburgh doctor was on an operating table about to be operated upon for tumour when her real condition was discovered. Although witness had given evidence that day, he was by no means certain that the woman he had alluded to was Elizabeth Robson.—At the request of the coroner, Dr. Thoburn described the woman and it transpired that she was Robert's wife.—Clara Gillett, a servant at Osmond's Hotel, said that Robson was taken very ill on Sunday night, and in consequence of what transpired she suggested that a doctor should be summoned, but Robson said "No." The next morning Robson asked her to move a black tin box which was near her bed, but witness refused, because she was afraid if she (Robson) had got out of bed to help her she might faint. She had said nothing about any children. When witness did discover what had really happened she questioned Robson, who admitted that three children had been born.

"An Invaluable Servant."

—Mrs. Jessie Osmond, of 35, Strand, deposed that Robson had been eight years in her employ, and was a most invaluable servant and highly respectable. Witness had not the least suspicion as to her condition, believing that she was suffering from a tumour and dropsy. Witness did not discover what had really happened until she questioned Robson, who admitted that three children had been born. As Robson had been so ill, witness had granted her two months' holiday, and she was to have left town for her home on the 17th inst.—Dr. G. A. Hamerton, surgeon, of 3, Southampton-street, Strand, stated that when he was called in he examined Robson and found that she had recently been confined. She told him where the child, which he would now designate as No. 1, was, and he found it near the head of the bed, and he found it a piece of cord fastened in a knot round its neck. Robson told him that the child was dead when it was born, and that that she put the ligature round its neck because she feared it might cry. He detected bruises on the right shoulder and on the middle finger of the left hand and across the knuckles, and the woman accounted for those appearances by saying that the child might have fallen on the floor.

The Post Mortem Examination.

Witness made a post mortem examination, and found all the evidences of the child having had a separate existence and being born alive. The cause of death, in his opinion, was suffocation through the pressure of the cord on the windpipe. On the following day the witness was informed that two other children had been found, and he saw them locally wrapped up in a towel. With reference to child No. 2, he found no marks of violence, but No. 3 child was very small and feeble, and no doubt breathed very imperfectly, if at all.—By the Coroner: The mother must have been conscious when she fastened the ligature round the child's neck. At first she denied everything, but afterwards she placed no obstacle in his way. The jury, after deliberating in private, returned into court with a verdict, that child No. 1 died from suffocation, although caused there was no sufficient evidence to show. As to Nos. 2 and 3, they found that they died through want of attention at birth.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES OF ROBBERY AT RAMSGATE.

At Ramsgate on Wednesday, Angela Lara, of 24, Albion-place, and Clara Lara, of 4, Vale-road, the wife and daughter of an artist who is stated to have become blind, together with Harry Wilson, a lad of about 17, were charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of furniture and other effects, the property of Elizabeth Ann Roberts, from St. John's Villa, St. Mildred's-road. It appeared that the prosecutrix, an old lady, aged 85, went to London in October last on a visit to her son, and left the house and furniture in Miss Lara's charge. When she returned it was discovered that a large quantity of property, valued at £150, had disappeared. The first case taken against Wilson, who was convicted of stealing three curtains, valued at 12s., and five 30s., including costs, or fourteen days' labour.—Angela Lara was then charged with stealing a china basket, a pair of decanters, and various other articles, of the value of £5 15s.—She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.—The daughter Clara was remanded. She will be charged with her elder brother with stealing the piano.—When sentence was pronounced on the elder prisoner an affecting scene took place.

THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

John Dennison, 65, was brought before Mr. Partridge at the Westminster Police Court on Friday, charged with stealing a child named Alfred Booker from the care of his mother, and further, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1861, with a series of misdemeanours with boys, whom he had employed. The circumstances have already been fully reported in the People.—Mr. Partridge committed the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey on all the charges. The defence was reserved.

OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

THE UNREFORMED THAMES.

By F. W. ROBINSON.
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It is not so many years ago since it was delicately intimated to the writer of this article that a lecturing gentleman, with a touch of original humour in him which at that time promised great things, would be willing to go shares in an entertainment to be entitled, "Down the River; or, A Journey from Westminster to Woolwich." It was a title, so far as my memory carries me, of a similar character. I was to write it all, and I was to be the lecturer. I was to be a man of many characters—a third individual was to be responsible for music and songs—and the profits were to be divided by three. The project never came to anything; after one secret meeting of conspirators under the railway arches of Ludgate Hill, &c., in a smoking-room of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's restaurant, where the subject was discussed over various potent liquors, nothing more was heard of the idea, which faded at once into that thin air into which so many good and bad notions vanish as leave innocent sucklings wondering what has become of them all. I have occasionally wondered how that speculation would have turned out had it been launched on the troubled sea of public entertainments; there seemed the elements of "a good spec" in it. There is a great deal to be said still concerning the waterside, despite the many articles that have been written on up the river, and down the river, on house-boats, regattas, University boat-racing, &c., &c., and there is a stage which have not had their hour yet to play their pranks before high heaven. Not that such scenes and characters are for this fleeting sketch—my mission is only to chat for half an hour on matters connected with my personal experience of the waterside from an antiquarian, moral, immoral, and socialistic point of view, and that will be sufficient for the day that lights up this little outline.

The waterside, then—how it has changed since I was an obstinate little boy with a bias towards it that no stern reproaches from nervous parents could utterly check! How the beautiful regularities of it, the broad acres of low water mud—wherein were red deposits which were popularly supposed to be worms of a sanguinary hue collected en masse for inscrutable purposes—the stairs, the riverside landing-places, have, for the most part, gone between the bridges, been swept away by Thames Embankments and Thames improvements generally. It is a matter of mild surprise to me that I am alive to gossip over it at all. I ran at large so much and I ran into such extraordinary places between Westminster Bridge and old Westminster Bridge, none of your new-fangled broad-chested bridges, but the dear old hump-backed monstrosity, with various recesses for weary wayfarers, the last two like petrified rammer-houses which faced each other, and possessed between them a wonderful echo, on which a melodrama was afterwards founded of the most bloodthirsty proclivities—and Waterloo Bridge had in my young days a speciality for logs, huge timbers chained together by fishes and hundreds, and secured in raft-like fashion, and left to be called for or to rot near the various steps which went down to the river. I do not believe that they were ever called for in my youthful time; logs were not up in the market then, the supply had overrun the demand, for they were always the same logs in the same places, bobbing up and down with the tide, and luring the young and enterprising gamblers in large numbers towards them. I am sure they were the same logs at Waterloo Bridge—I was on them twice a week, Wednesday and Sunday afternoons, I knew them all by heart—their knots, their trade marks and tide marks, their slimy filaments and attachments, which trailed upon the water at high tide like long green hair.

There was a strange fascination about the logs to a boyish mind. They were dangerous; there were awful legends extant of their sucking-under powers; boys and girls were always slipping off them and getting wet, occasionally getting drowned. In rough weather the waves of the Thames broke against them in almost a ceaseless fashion. Caretakers and watermen and themselves would sometimes often be seen to themselves out of the way to chase the South London youth of the logs, when much confusion would ensue and many duckings. I have been "in" myself more than once, and as it was almost fashionable at that period to wear a long, shapeless, white pinafore, I presented afterwards but a sorry object as I crept homewards along the Waterloo-road, attended by a curious and sympathising cortege. Once I nearly succeeded in drowning a schoolmate—a very proper boy he was—and that shook to my system took me off the logs for good from that date. I had been with him for a while and a sight of the river. He was a big boy, much bigger than I was, and should have been quite able to take care of himself; but he was not. He was a slithery youth, and almost immediately fell off into deep water, and rose out of reach of the logs or of me. I had the horrible excitement of seeing him go down before a friendly waterman was able to fish him out and row him to the Waterloo Steps, where he was landed in a miserable plight, a bald-headed spectacle, shivering, dripping, and afraid. My friend had a worn wig—his head had been recently shaved for a brain fever from which he had recovered but recently—and the wig had gone careering up the river towards Westminster, with another waterman in hot pursuit, and we had to wait for the wig—Jem and I—before he could go home; and, after all, Jem could not put his wig on, it was so damp, and he would not go home because he was afraid of his father, who was a man not to be trifled with, and would assuredly have whacked his son within an inch of his life, if it were only to get Master Jem's blood into a proper condition. I felt myself heavily burdened by Jem on the occasion, and did not know what to do with a youth who persisted in walking about till he was dry with his wig in his hand and with my pocket handkerchief tied over his head to keep the cold off. Considering Jem's delicate state of health, it is a matter of surprise to me now that I did not kill him, for the happy idea seized me to take him into a baker's of my intimate acquaintance, and dry him before one of the big ovens, by permission of the journeyman who was in charge downstairs. Jem was thoroughly dried, his wig and all, and ought to have gone home and, like a disobedient little boy in a penny tract, have had a dreadful relapse in consequence; but nothing came of it. Jem kept very well, and his father went to his grave some years afterwards in blissful ignorance of the peril to which his firstborn had been exposed by my evil example. That was the end of my day's experience—but not of my waterside. The water was always with me in the days of my youth.

I am just comfortably old enough to remember a great many things concerning it in the way of ancient landmarks. I can now remember a great many young skipjacks of my acquaintance now. I was a little boy when the boiler exploded of the Cricket halfpenny steamer—at Hungerford, I think—and formed a nine days' sensation in the way of catastrophes. I fancy about that time—the bridge which has already disappeared from the Thames and gone to Clifton—and was great in its market and picturesque with its hay barges on certain days of the week. And one of the Gattis—Gatti—started in life hereabouts, and had a smart little corner shop in the market, where were marble-topped tables, one foreign waiter, two penny coffee—a marvel of cheapness then—and excellent coffee. The Hungerford Suspension Bridge was a great source of attraction, and on Sunday afternoons people thronged across it in the early days of its section in one steady stream, and over-who folk were continually driving disaster to the other side. Whitehall Steps was also

famous landing-place, just by Hungerford Market—quite an aristocratic set of stairs for young bucks to take to the water, or to come home in the cool of the evening perhaps from Vauxhall Gardens or further afield. I saw Prince Albert, accompanied by a little boy in a sailor's suit, whom they now call Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and a little girl, in a grey dress with three pounces, who is Empress of Germany at present, take the water at these stairs and go down the river to attend the opening of the Coal Exchange at Billingsgate one cold bright morning in October, and I gave the three of them a good bobble and a hurrah from the top of the wall of the Army Clothing Board's back garden, Whitehall Yard. A few years before this there was a gaily painted, bark-like swimming bath moored close to the middle arch of Westminster Bridge, and good swimmers could take their headers into the Thames with an attentive audience watching through the balustrades of the bridge and waiting patiently for somebody to get drowned.

"Carey's Swimming Bath" was much frequented by the boys of Westminster School, and much trouble and anxiety of mind did they give to Mrs. Carey, the proprietress, by their "goings on." But boys will be boys, and Westminster boys were always very much Westminster boys, and bore a terrible reputation for mischief in the surrounding neighbourhood. All the available property belonging to the bath—towels, tables, looking-glasses—have often been discovered floating in the Thames after the Westminster boys' departure in boats, with Mrs. Carey shouting forth her denunciations and threats of reports to headquarters from the side of her aquatic residence.

The swimming bath was not hardy as pure and limpid as it might have been, although I have caught "dabs," or flounders, of small proportions with my boy's hands from the steps of Westminster Bridge. Certainly the flounders were in a helpless, flabby condition as a rule, and more frequently than otherwise drifted to shore with their white stomachs upmost, dead as door nails; but they were flounders, and had made a brave struggle for it, as far as Westminster. Lambeth Palace, at old Bishop's Walk, was another place famous for flounders, and here they were sold, strung on wittles, twelve for sixpence, fresh caught by the waterside folk, who were always as thick as thieves hereabouts. And there were thieves in real earnest likewise prowling about the Bishop's Walk after dark, and one unlucky shopman was murdered under the big elm trees there for the sake of the money he had got for his goods, which had been delivered at Lambeth Palace gates about nine in the evening. Bishop's Walk was a favourite promenade of the South of London, before the Albert Embankment swept it away, and was a picturesque place enough at high tide, when it was an iron railing to keep folk from falling into the river, and the elm trees were large and handsome in the broad footpath that led to Stangate. Hereabouts was Searle, the boat-builder's, and Searle was always doing a tremendous business in boats, especially on Sundays; and the Mitre public-house, a favourite rendezvous of Ducrow's company from the theatre in the Westminster Bridge-road. Rumour said there was much flirtation between the equestrian and the daughters of mine host at the Mitre, who was a character in his way, extra eccentric and hard as nails. On one occasion he insisted upon the hair of his two daughters—both famous for good looks—short to the head, because they wasted so much time "doing their hair" before coming down to business in the morning.

"There, you won't make that excuse to me any more," he growled forth, after the operation, which, however, was not a success, for the daughters did not appear again in the bar until their hair had grown, but defied the parent and his works, and altogether behaved as Lambeth residents and Ducrow's troupe and others conducted with a very proper amount of spirit after the paternal but unjustifiable onslaught.

Lambeth was the victim very much of flood tides in those days. A fairly respectable high tide would find its way into the streets and alleys about Vauxhall and Stangate and wreak much desolation, and leave behind it vast quantities of what the Lancashire folk call "muckery." But it's an ill tide that brings nobody any good. I remember hearing of one old woman, who had been "flooded out" innumerable times, grumbling very much at the coming improvements that were being threatened at that period.

"And wot's to become of us when we gets no tides in, and there's no no subscriptions to set us on our legs again, I should like to know? Why, I gets a decent livin' by them tides!"

The tides still are unmanageable at times past Doctor's Potteries, but between that scilicet establishment and Westminster Bridge nothing is used to be in my time, save Lambeth Palace, with its old gate-house, its chapel, and guard-room, its dumpty Lollard's Tower, about which it is difficult to pump up any real romance, and its extensive garden grounds, which it would be better to make over to the people and for the use of the swarming myriads about here, before the people get excited over their "land rights," and ask for them not too politely. There is a fine stretch of greenward plain on account of previous more completely in the heart of busy London than any other open space I wot of. A stone's throw or so only from the New Cut and Lower Marsh, and just the thing for the children who are numerous and noisy thereabouts.

Lambeth has many picturesque spots from the riverside still—even Lambeth Bridge may be made to look interesting and the mud-raker become an object of interest—and there is something Rembrandish in Millbank Prison at times and under certain skies, though, as a rule, it is simply a low-browed gaol scowling across the water at us. Further on, and past Vauxhall, there used to be a riverside public garden, called the Brunswick. One of my earliest outings as a schoolboy was to this place, and a very light, bright, jolly place, of fair dimensions, it seemed to me, and faded out of a most recollections. There is no history to it—it was doubtless a poor-paying speculation. It imitated Vauxhall, and had a large open orchestra of white and gold, and here I heard Sharpe, the "lion comique" of his day, sing "Wanted, a Governess," with considerable "go." The grounds sloped down to the river, and on the esplanade were tables and chairs, and "pipes and baccy," and everything to make the South Londoner nice and comfortable. It was much frequented by military gents, and I remember seeing a lot of uniforms—why, I cannot say, but I had a peculiar habit of keeping time to the music, and making a most unpleasant squeaking noise by passing the tops of their thumbs over the beer-soaked tables.

I often wonder whether the boys of the present day get half as much fun and incident and adventure out of their boys' lives as the boys of my time did; whether the march of improvement has not rather overdone it as regards the youth of the period. There is not half the fun to be got out of Battersea, for instance, that there used to be. Battersea Fields have been replaced by Battersea Park and various streets and roads beyond it; but where are the prairie-like expanses cut up with dikes and ditches, and ornamented near the river with stunted pollards, that were so dear to the boys of 1840-45? Where are the frogs? Battersea Park could not produce one now without tremendous difficulty or the offer of a large reward, and at one time Battersea Fields swarmed with them. They jumped before you as you walked, and in the late spring were to be gathered like buttercups and taken home in one's pinafore, and kept as live stock in the family water-butt—at least, my pal Bill kept his there until his father discovered it and dispersed the collection, and "elocuted" Bill finely. I wonder what has become of Bill, by the way. In such memory tracings as these a fellow is always wondering. I know he went down in the world, and was last seen as the conductor of a Clapham omnibus. The fare was recognised him, and who was also a hum of mine, found him in a wondering state, too—wondering what had become of him, amongst other things, and why he had been such a fool as to—but no matter. Bill's father was worth his thousands, and had three of the best paying public-houses, all going at once, in Lower Marsh, Walworth-road, and Newington, all in full swing when Bill came to "my school" and astonished us with the amount of his pocket money. Battersea Fields were full of a roving disposition in those days, and one could get there by steamer from Westminster for fourpence when money was not too "tightish," otherwise we walked, twelve to twenty strong, stopping at all the points of interest—1, Vauxhall Gardens, which was going to the bad rapidly then, to read the programmes of the evening's amusement; 2, the public-house pump—close to the Nine Elms railway terminus of the South-Western—which had an old woman's head for a spout—a highly-coloured head, framed in a white mob-cap—and one had to pull a chain to see the water flow out of the pump; 3, the Nine Elms themselves, which were in existence then, and of an undressed appearance and not particularly like elms, which were counted regularly to make sure that they were quite correct before going any further; 4, the Giant's Grave, situated close to the Nine Elms, a water-mill, and some whitening works, a lanky mound of some body's feet, long, beneath which rumouredly lay a forgotten giant; 5, the Waterworks; 6, the cross-cut across the fields; 7, the Red House, generally the end of our journey, unless the gipsies and the swings and the donkeys were out, half a mile further on, close to a ramshackle inn called "The Old House at Home," that never seemed to be doing any business and was falling rapidly to pieces. If pigeon shooting was in the ascendant, the famous Red House was very busy indeed. The outside folk were extraordinarily numerous there, and an extraordinary gang of these outsiders were—a tattered and worn gang, most of them, and more sent the young ladies' heads in a spin. Finally the young ladies did not think it necessary to read publicly, but as that constituted the libel he would hand it up to the magistrate for his private perusal. He would then ask that the prisoner should be bound over to keep the peace in heavy sureties.—Lady Conyers then gave evidence, stating, in reply to Mr. Lewis, that in June, 1885, the prisoner was bound over in two sureties to keep the peace towards her and her daughter, and that on the 1st of July, 1886, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a libel upon her. Since he had been out of prison he had been as bad as ever, and the libel had been left at peace a single day. If the persecution was not stopped there would be a breach of the peace.—A lady's maid in Lady Conyers's service and others gave confirmatory evidence.—Mr. Newton, for the defence, did not deny that the telegram was sent, or that the sending of it was a foolish act, but the letter which followed was, he submitted, the letter of a man who was sorry for what he had done. It stated that the telegram was despatched in the heat of temper, and with no intention to annoy. He hoped the apology tendered would obviate the necessity for exemplary punishment.—Mr. Vaughan, however, said that the telegram was written deliberately, and that it was of a very insulting character. It was impossible to ignore the facts laid before him, and the prisoner's conduct was either that of a lunatic or a coward, the conduct of a man perfectly insensible to all the obligations of a gentleman with an honourable name. Under these circumstances he ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £1,000, and find two sureties of £500 each, to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL CASE.
Edward Rowden, aged 35, described as a barrister, and giving an address at the Hotel Metropole, was charged on a warrant before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street on Wednesday, with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel in a telegraphic message on the Hon. Violet Lane Fox. Mr. George Lewis appeared to prosecute, Mr. Mr. George Lewis defended.—Mr. George Lewis said he appeared for Lady Conyers to prosecute the defendant for a libel which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. For five years this man, who pretended to have been born and educated as a gentleman, had persecuted Lady Conyers and her daughter. In the year 1883, when they were at Homburg, the prisoner saw them and sought an introduction, but failed. He followed them to Paris by the same train, stayed at the same hotel, and came to London from that moment to the present, except the times when he had been imprisoned, he had followed them and molested them, and had made the young lady's life absolutely unbearable. Mr. Lewis, continuing, said it would be necessary to give some little statement as to who and what this man was. He then mentioned that the accused had been in the Bankruptcy Court, and had been arrested as an absconding debtor. He had also been committed for trial on a charge of fraud, but his mother had paid £1,000 and the recognisances were discharged. He had suffered six months' imprisonment for annoying Lady Conyers and her daughter, and directly he came out of prison he commenced the same tactics again. Mr. Lewis added that the young lady could never go into the street without protection. The result was that she was afraid to go into the street, out driving, or riding at all, because this man was constantly about. He had been warned over and over again to discontinue his annoyance. The friends of the young lady had hitherto restrained themselves from committing violence upon him, but unless the law can restrain him some steps must be taken. Finally he sent the young ladies a telegram, which he (Mr. Lewis) did not think it necessary to read publicly, but as that constituted the libel he would hand it up to the magistrate for his private perusal. He would then ask that the prisoner should be bound over to keep the peace in heavy sureties.—Lady Conyers then gave evidence, stating, in reply to Mr. Lewis, that in June, 1885, the prisoner was bound over in two sureties to keep the peace towards her and her daughter, and that on the 1st of July, 1886, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a libel upon her. Since he had been out of prison he had been as bad as ever, and the libel had been left at peace a single day. If the persecution was not stopped there would be a breach of the peace.—A lady's maid in Lady Conyers's service and others gave confirmatory evidence.—Mr. Newton, for the defence, did not deny that the telegram was sent, or that the sending of it was a foolish act, but the letter which followed was, he submitted, the letter of a man who was sorry for what he had done. It stated that the telegram was despatched in the heat of temper, and with no intention to annoy. He hoped the apology tendered would obviate the necessity for exemplary punishment.—Mr. Vaughan, however, said that the telegram was written deliberately, and that it was of a very insulting character. It was impossible to ignore the facts laid before him, and the prisoner's conduct was either that of a lunatic or a coward, the conduct of a man perfectly insensible to all the obligations of a gentleman with an honourable name. Under these circumstances he ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £1,000, and find two sureties of £500 each, to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

"DARKNESS OF THE HEART."
From Rajkot comes news of a running "amok" which (an Indian paper declares) dwarfs anything that has occurred in India for many years. Police Sepoy was overtaken with "darkness of the heart," as he waited at the chowkey to be paid for the month. The list of his victims is a long one. He slew first, with one blow of his sword, a fellow Sepoy, and next the station clerk. Finding that his weapon was bent, he seized another from the arms hanging in the chowkey and went out to kill. A sweeper, who remonstrated with him, was cut down and died on the spot. The man then went to the house of the kotawal of the city, and killed him as he was engaged in the afternoon prayer. Brahmins had been the victims, and he was merely dangerously wounded as also was a carpenter working in the bazaar. At this point, he turned back towards the civil station and fell upon two mochees, killing one outright and dangerously wounding the other. So far as can be learnt, he wished to kill the wife and children of the Sepoy whose life he had first taken, but by the time he had split the head of a Rajput, the fury had died out of him, and the entreaties of his mother-in-law brought him to reason. A Parsi gentleman then confronted him, and ordered him to give up his sword. The man obeyed, asked for a drink of water, which was given him, and was led away. The only explanation he vouchsafed was, "What was my destiny has happened. I have killed a great many people."

CONDITION OF THE EAST-END.
A conference on the condition and occupations of the people of East London took place at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Royal Statistical Society.—Dr. J. Graham Balfour presided. Mr. Charles Booth opened the discussion by reading a paper in which he stated that in the district he had dealt with there was a population of 908,958 persons. He found the percentage of the very poor of the lowest class to be 1.23; those receiving casual earnings were 11.22. Of the poor there were in irregular employment 8.32; those having regular minimum earnings were 14.47. The percentage of persons in comfortable circumstances was 42.23 in the ordinary standard, whilst those engaged in highly paid work was only 18.60. The proportion of the well-to-do lower middle class was 3.86, whilst the upper well-to-do was 5.92. In the whole district he found there was a total of 314,175 persons, or 35.24 per cent., as being in a state of poverty. These figures include men, women, and children, and not men only. In commenting on the large proportion of those who are continually out of work, he said the men complained of the great loss of time in looking for it, and he suggested the necessity of some organisation to aid them in their search for work.—The chairman said that similar inquiries into the conditions of the people were about to be undertaken in Manchester, in Leeds, and other centres of industry.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Frederick Scott, Mr. Giffen, Sir Rawson Rawson, the Rev. J. Lawrence, Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., and other gentlemen took part.

DEATH OF A BANDIT.
The bandit Alessandri, who for more than six years had been the terror of the village populations in Corsica, has been killed by the gendarmes after a desperate resistance. In February, 1882, he fired on a judge against whom he had a grudge, and after murdering the man who denounced him as the culprit, fled to the woods. He thenceforth devoted his energies to attacking and plundering the unfortunate rustic who came in his way, and was so successful in eluding the vigilance of the gendarmes that they only contrived to pounce on him. Alessandri made a determined struggle for freedom, but he was outwitted, and after fighting for a time against tremendous odds, he was laid low by a bullet.

Lord R. Churchill addressed a meeting at Preston on Wednesday night, directing his remarks chiefly to the questions of public expenditure. He claimed that what he stated was the left off had been verified by later disclosures, and now that the Government were pledged to remedial reform, he trusted the country would hold them to their pledges.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.
At the Islington Coroner's Court on Thursday, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest concerning the death of William Jacob Bennet, aged 46, an actor, of 12, Travers-road, Seven Sisters-road, who died from the effects of poison self-administered. According to the widow of the deceased, her husband, who was a theatrical manager and actor, had not followed his profession for some years. He resided with his brother. He was very intemperate in his habits. Lately he had been very depressed and despondent. Twice he had tried to kill himself, once by taking laudanum. On Wednesday evening he visited the witness, who lived apart from him, and then appeared strange in his manner and speech. Subsequently he became more and more depressed. The witness, who lived apart from him, stated that six years ago the latter attempted to destroy himself, and was locked up. He was "like a madman" when the worse for drink. On Saturday night witness was attracted to the deceased's room by groans, and discovered him lying across the bed. He told him he had taken strychnine in the form of rat poison, of which there was evidence in the room. A doctor was called in, but the deceased expired within a few hours.—Dr. Goodman, of the Richmond-road, was summoned, and the deceased was found to have done, and he replied, "I had been told." Death was due to strychnine poisoning.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

SHOCKING CRUELTY AT SEA.
At the Liverpool Assizes this week, before Mr. Justice Day, the trial was concluded of Edward Burns, master, and Gavin Coghill, mate, of the British ship Baron Blarney, indicted for the manslaughter of Charles Barnes, one of the crew of the ship, during her voyage last year from Cardiff to Singapore. The allegations against the prisoners were that they had behaved with systematic brutality to the deceased, who, it was admitted, was a man of very dirty habits and of impaired intellect, and unable to perform the duties of an able seaman. The witnesses for the prosecution stated that the prisoners frequently thrashed Barnes and struck and kicked him, that on one occasion they had him thrown overboard and towed after the vessel, and that they had threatened to murder him in a manner similar to that at last death resulted.—For the defence witnesses were called who stated that the principal injuries to the deceased were inflicted by the steward, who was one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, and by the boatswain, who left the ship after he arrived at Singapore. The captain, it was stated, had always behaved kindly to the deceased, and the mate also was never seen to ill-use him.—The jury, after three hours' deliberation, found the prisoners guilty, but strongly recommended them to mercy on account of previous good character and unusual difficulties arising from the habits of the deceased.—In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Day said the history of the poor helpless imbecile who had died was a strange and inhuman one. The deceased went on board strong and hearty, but was a man of no great intelligence, and not trained to the sea. He became the butt of everybody. His mind went from bad to worse by usage which was a disgrace to the British flag, and at last he died, done to death by their brutality he had received. It was an exceedingly aggravated case of manslaughter, and seemed to call for a severe sentence. The sentence on Burns would be eighteen months, and on Coghill fifteen months imprisonment with hard labour.

CRUELTY TO AN ELEPHANT.
At the Guildhall Police Court, William Connell, 47, described as an elephant-keeper, and Frederick Ginnett, a circus proprietor, of Park Crescent, Brighton, were charged with cruelty to an elephant by causing it to travel by walking while lame in both fore feet and near hind leg, in Upper Thames-street, on the 8th inst.—Mr. Colman said he was instructed to prosecute by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The facts of the case were that from something which came to the knowledge of the Royal Society, they sent an officer to Sanger's Circus at Westminster, where the officer saw the defendant, Connell, who had charge of the elephant, which was very lame. Connell was asked if he was going to take the animal away, and he replied that he was—in a cart—the next morning, at six o'clock. The officer told him that he would be there before the animal was taken away, in order to see that it was removed in a proper manner. Next morning, at five o'clock, the officer, with Superintendent Tallett, went to Sanger's, but was too late to see the elephant, as it had gone to the circus. The facts of the case were that from something which came to the knowledge of the Royal Society, they sent an officer to Sanger's Circus at Westminster, where the officer saw the defendant, Connell, who had charge of the elephant, which was very lame. Connell was asked if he was going to take the animal away, and he replied that he was—in a cart—the next morning, at six o'clock. The officer told him that he would be there before the animal was taken away, in order to see that it was removed in a proper manner. Next morning, at five o'clock, the officer, with Superintendent Tallett, went to Sanger's, but was too late to see the elephant, as it had gone to the circus. 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THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

By MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KENNEL," "THE ATOM-
MENT OF LEAM BUNDAR," "FANTON CARR,"
&c., &c.

BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRIENDS IN AFFLICTION.

All things come in their turn, and the dreaded days are as certain as the desired. Slowly, slowly, but oh! how surely, the day of her doom stole on, coming ever nearer till at last it was there, and poor Estelle had to undergo the pain of her sacrifice with as much courage as she could command. All this time her mother had been indefatigable. She had never suffered that spiritual intoxication to pass away, and it had been hard work to keep it up. The meeting with Mary Crosby had re-opened old wounds truly, but the moment by the advent of a diplomatist who could make all things look as they would have been. Even the melancholy fact of Charlie's indubitable death was skillfully used to enforce the pressing claims of the living. Anyhow, the wedding-day came and passed unhindered.

At two o'clock the fatal cortege set out for the church where Estelle Clanciarde and Anthony Harford were to be made one bone and one flesh; and the service was read and the names were signed without the opposition of living friend or dead lover. That "knot" had been tied with the tongue which could not be untied by the teeth, and Mrs. Clanciarde breathed freely once more when the cheque was placed in their hands which was the price for their daughter's. The task had been arduous, the uphill climb steep and heavy; but it was done now, and that place of "rest and be thankful" had been reached. The tears she shed over her daughter were tears from mingled sources. In part they were from pity, and in part from that terrible exhaustion, that sense of reaction, which comes after a strain; but Estelle thought them purely from pity, and loved her mother with a strange and sudden influx of filial passion for the tenderness she accepted as so genuine and true.

The marriage was entirely private. Lady Elizabeth was away, and could not break her visit to come back for even Estelle and that bridesmaidship which was pressed upon her; and this being so, Anthony dispensed with the perfunctory services of a "best man." They went just as they were, the four immediately concerned; and there was not a vestige of either wedding fluney or wedding festivity about the whole affair. They had luncheon before they went, and they all dined together in the Kingshead Arms close carriage. Estelle wore a travelling dress, which was something near to black as she could get—a blue as dark as that which "Bokhar's maids" wear in memory of their loved and lost; and Mrs. Clanciarde was in her ordinary attire. Even the trousseau had not been got, for the day had been hurried on as much as had been possible; and the minor details were yet to be filled in. What was wanted by the three who had the matter more immediately at heart was speed in completion. The rest was valueless.

The whole thing passed without a hitch of any kind; but one little incident seemed to savour somewhat of mystery. Just before luncheon the post bag came in. Estelle had long given up her private inspection. There was no use in looking for letters from the grave! To-day, however, her mother, searching the contents, for a brief instant held one in her hand and looked at her daughter. Her look and attitude meant plainly, "Estelle, here is a letter for you." With another glance at the envelope she laid it down among her own, and drew a sudden breath as if a danger had been passed. Estelle, a little suddenly, knitting, as if uninterested in the day and its event, did not see the look nor catch the half-proffered action of the hand. Neither did she see the look that passed between her father and mother as Mrs. Clanciarde rather hastily unfolded the Times and scanned the "dead and alive" with a certain feverishness of hurry. Neither, again, did she notice how her mother took the supplement away out of the room; nor did it in any way affect her with a sense of strangeness or of mystery that when Anthony came in he and that mother had one rapid whispered word together. If she had heard it, her life would have been different. That word was from him: "That damned fellow is alive!" from her: "She does not know it, and never must."

With this exception, the whole running was smooth, and the silken cord without a knot or a kink—that silken cord which to Estelle was the hangman's noose, and which Anthony intended should be as the golden chain that in olden times linked heaven with earth.

After the marriage but little was heard of the bride and bridegroom. Anthony was never an expansive correspondent, and Estelle wrote only once to her mother—a mere address-card in essential meaning, saying that the weather was cold and windy, and that she hoped she was well. After this no more letters came, and Mrs. Clanciarde was not anxious to hear. She thought it best that the young people should settle down together with the least intervention of outsiders possible; and as she knew that Anthony would be goodness incarnate to his mournful wife, she had no fear on the head of ill-treatment. Her only fears, indeed, were for him, not for Estelle. She was by no means sure that the real trouble of her life might not come from herself—that she might not destroy her chances of happiness by showing her husband too plainly that she did not expect him to make her a fortune. Let that be as it would, Mrs. Clanciarde had no more to say on her hands, if still a little on her mind; and if Estelle chose to be that most stupid of all people, a recalcitrant prisoner, that was her own affair, and she alone would suffer. Meanwhile, she read Charlie Osborne's letter, which then she burned—saying to herself she hoped these two would never meet, and—rather weakly for Mrs. Clanciarde, a woman who knew life and could calculate probabilities—she hoped Estelle would never hear that he was alive. And yet that did not seem very likely in view of the prevailing unpleasant news through the trumpet, not to say microphones.

Months passed, and all things at Kingshead remained pretty much as they were before. There was a certain undefined sadness about Lady Elizabeth which every one saw and no one understood; and the poor old man had a woe-begone look which irritated his father almost to madness and rendered him ten times more unpersonable than before. Such feeble light as had ever shone on his unlucky life was quenched as it seemed for ever, and his days had sunk back into deeper blackness than before. His temporary adoption into society had come to an end; and no one now, save Lady Elizabeth and the Stewarts, remembered that he had once been one of themselves—always a rank outsider, yet still in the running. As for Mrs. Clanciarde she cut him dead with supreme indifference to all the facts of the past; and had a stranger asked her who that extraordinary-looking individual was, the chances are she would have put up her eye-glass and have said, "I have not an idea."

Caleb cared little enough for that, save indeed that he was thereby cut off from hearing of Estelle from headquarters. But his was a nature which satisfied itself by thoughts quite as much as by events, and he nursed his love as a poem he was never tired of repeating to himself. It gave him such pleasure as comes from the music of lovely words. For, indeed, if we think of it, the joy of love comes from loving, not from being beloved; and where love is large and selfishness small, there we have the power of such abstraction, as Caleb knew, with whom thought made happiness, and to love across space was as pure a delight as to be loved in time and presence would have been.

But if Caleb saw but little of some of those who for a brief hour in the day had taken him

up, and nothing at all of others, he and Lady Elizabeth drew closer and ever closer together. It was a queer choice that she had made of a companion, said the neighbourhood, disdainfully. And was she going to take the young man for good and all? If not, she was doing him an ill turn by her kindness, which, of course, he would misconstrue. And even if he did it, it would set him up too high and far beyond his natural deserts and inherited station—of all offences that which a country society forgives least. Their sniffs and disdains had but little weight with either Lady Elizabeth or Caleb, who, by the way, did not know of them. Perhaps, if he had, sensitive and modest as he was, he would have shrunk back from the lady's kindness, and have borne his own burden alone. But she would not have it so. She herself sought him out, feeling the strangest and most inexplicable kind of sympathy with him—a sympathy far beyond any that she had with any other person in the place. She seemed to understand him better than she had ever done, and to have touched a deeper and still deeper stratum of his nature. His presence, queer as it was, soothed her. His beautiful nature, harnessed to such an unlovely personality, was like a sonnet of Shakespeare's badly printed and worse bound. The sonnet was there, and the divine words breathed and burned through all the raggedness of type and inferior boards of the cover; but the type was truly ragged and the boards were defaced, and the careless passer-by would not have given a second thought to the book, nor siren for its purchase.

One day these oddly-assorted people were walking in the lane which led to Les Saules and the sacred wood of poor Estelle's now unlawful shrine. Lady Elizabeth was on horseback, and Caleb, with his butterfly-net and specimen-box, was walking by her horse. They had been talking of everything but the subject uppermost in the mind of each, till they came to the gate of the picturesque house, now despoiled of its greatest charm.

"I hope she is happy, Lady Elizabeth," said Caleb suddenly. "I doubt it; but I hope it."

"Mr. Harford will do his best," returned the lady.

"Aye, but it is difficult when the love has all gone another way," said Caleb. "And it had all gone with her. I doubt if ever she can call it back."

"Poor Estelle!" sighed his companion. Mingled with her pity was a curious kind of wonder how she could be unhappy with Anthony Harford to love her, to care for her, to live with, and have more to be parted from. And her far superior to poor dear Charlie Osborne in every way! It was strange. It was too strange for Lady Elizabeth to be able to reconcile to her ideas of right assignment in any way.

"It was a queer thing, that announcement of Mr. Osborne's death," then said Caleb. "I have often wondered who was to blame for it. Could it have been Mrs. Clanciarde, think you, Lady Elizabeth?"

"I scarcely like to believe it," she answered.

"It looks like it," he repeated.

"I think she wished the marriage very much," then said Lady Elizabeth. "Their affairs were in a deplorable state."

"Aye," said Caleb simply. "She would have given that beautiful queen to the least and lowest for a fine ransom. But I doubt if any money will make up to her for what she wanted and had lost."

"Still, Mr. Harford will be good to her," said the lady. "If any one could make her happy he will."

"Could any one but the one she fancied!" said Caleb.

Enlightened by his own heart he read here with more accuracy than his generalised knowledge of the world would have given him.

"I suppose not," said Lady Elizabeth. "I wish I could believe otherwise!"

At this moment, walking moodily along the lane, coming from the wood where he had been visiting the old places of meeting—graves now of dead joys—they came face to face with Charlie Osborne, looking in his own person more like a ghost than a living man. Pale, lean, cadaverous, his handsome face and graceful figure were like dusky shadows of his former self. He had loved his faithful Star with all his heart and soul. He had rested on her love and faith as a knight might rest on a rock; and lo! she had failed him. And by her failure the whole world had, as it were, slipped from him. Part of all that made him human and not heroic—take away his pride, and vanity, and that selfishness which is the inseparable companion of weakness—still the residuum showed a true and passionate love for Estelle herself, irrespective of the personal gain and glory of its return. And her desertion and treachery touched him deeply and wounded him to the quick. He alternated between rage and regret—anger and bewailings. Had he not been a man he would have railed like a woman and sobbed like a child. As it was, his large, dark, hollow eyes were suspiciously bright as he met his former rival and Estelle's chief friend, and had not the lane been so narrow that escape was impossible he would have turned aside rather than have endured the ordeal before him.

"You here!" cried Lady Elizabeth, with more than ordinary kindness of tone and bearing. She had none of that cold manner with which some old friends meet an unexpected visitor—a manner as unmoved as if they had met yesterday, and there was nothing either pleasant or stirring in the encounter. "When did you come?"

"Last evening," said Charlie.

"Why did you not come to see us?" she asked again. "You know my habits. I am always at home in the morning, and I should have been so glad to see you."

"I have come only for a few hours," said Charlie a little sullenly. "I thought I should like to see the old place once more, perhaps for the last time. I did not care to inflict myself on my friends."

"Charlie! inflict!" she remonstrated.

"Well, perhaps the world is ungracious—at least, to you, dear Lady Elizabeth," he answered, with a little tremulousness.

"To all who know you, Mr. Osborne," put in poor faithful Caleb, though Charlie had not taken the trouble yet to acknowledge him, even by a look. "But he bore the impertinence evenly, and in his gentle word for Estelle's dear sake. The man she loved must be in a way precious to him, and in honouring Charlie Osborne beyond his deserts he felt that he honoured her."

"Thank you," said Charlie, recognising the meaning of this rather clumsily put compliment.

"Are you all well at Redhill, Mr. Stag?"

"Yes, thank you, Mr. Osborne," was the answer. "Father enjoys good health at all times, but mother gets weakly fits at times."

"And yourself?" he asked.

"Oh, I am always well. I never all anything," replied Caleb. He had become more provincial since his practical exclusion from society, when his rough edges were no longer smoothed away by contact with better breeding.

"When will you come to the Dover House?" asked Lady Elizabeth.

"I am afraid not at all," he answered. "I am going back to London to-night. I want to find out though," he added suddenly, "who put that lying announcement of my death into the Times. Was it Mrs. Clanciarde or Mr. Harford?"

He pronounced the hated name with a certain effort as if it would have choked him.

"No one knows who it was," said Lady Elizabeth. "But I am sure it was not Mr. Harford," she added with emphasis. "He is not the kind of man to do such a thing as that."

"If it was the mother—" began Charlie. He did not complete his sentence nor say what would follow that contingency. "I telegraphed the contradiction as soon as I saw it," he continued. "It was in the papers on the twenty-sixth of April."

"Yes," she answered.

"And there ought to have been a letter from me on the same day," he continued. "As soon as I

was able I wrote to her to tell her that I had been ill, but was recovering. She should have got it on the twenty-sixth, for I kept note of time and dates."

"I do not suppose she was allowed to have that," said Lady Elizabeth. "It was better as things were," said Caleb.

"Not better," he answered fiercely, "if it had prevented this hideous sacrifice. I am sure she would not have committed this crime if she had known that I was alive!"

This was one of his thoughts. Another was that she had voluntarily sold herself, now for her mother's sake, and now, when he was specially bitter, for her own.

"She certainly believed you dead," said Lady Elizabeth. "I do not suppose she knows that you are alive now. Her husband would probably not tell her if even he knows; and I am sure Mrs. Clanciarde would not."

"She shall know that I swear!" said Charlie excitedly.

Caleb touched his arm with a deprecating hand. "Would it not be better to let her live in peace?" he asked humbly. "It is done now, and cannot be undone. Should she not be left to bear what she has to bear, without more being added to it?"

"That is my affair, not yours," said Charlie haughtily, and the poor old man for a moment shrank back.

Then, emboldened by his loyal love, and to spare her whom he loved the faintest thrill of pain, he said steadily, "Not all your affair, Mr. Osborne. There is a right and a wrong to everything, and all who value another have a certain voice in their matters. We have the right to speak—both Lady Elizabeth and I—in a matter which touches the happiness of Mrs. Harford. For we are her friends, too, as well as you, Mr. Osborne; though we have not your past; and we may without offence deprecate what would give her pain."

It was scarcely Caleb Stag who spoke. It was the lurchback whose wings were free and whose hump had gone.

"I shall do as I think best," said Charlie proudly, unable to meet his former rival on this higher ground. "Some day she shall know the infamous cheat that was practised on her, and shall recognise all of them as the soundrels they are. Father, mother, husband, friend—there was not one to warn her—not one to protect her."

Her friends did not know, said Lady Elizabeth. "I was not here," said Caleb.

"Among you you have broken my heart and destroyed her life," said Charlie with a burst of passion, as he turned abruptly away, feeling truly the Ishmaelite among men—his hand against every man's—every man's hand against his.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE HOME-COMING.

The Harfords had been many months abroad. A strange illness had kept Anthony out of England and loitering among Italian towns and Swiss chalets, where he had his beautiful young wife all to himself, and where no rocks were ahead which he did not see. But few people knew of their whereabouts, and those few who did would not give the address to inconvenient inquirers. Mrs. Clanciarde, for instance, was safe, besides being very rarely written to; while of all her friends and acquaintances in Kingshead Estelle kept up a correspondence with none. Even Lady Elizabeth did not wish things different from what they were. Jealous and exclusive, he disclaimed all sympathy with American ideas touching the freedom of women, and for his own part would not he could have kept his treasure as the Afreet kept his—locked up from the gaze of all men, and sacred to himself alone.

For himself, he scarcely knew whether he was happy or not. Estelle had come back to her normal state of being. She was no longer the dry, gloomy, and at times almost fierce recluse that she had been in the beginning of her sorrow. She was gentle and compliant, and seemed to have accepted her position with, at the least, patience. But something had gone from her. Some vitality of emotion had been quenched, which made her as apathetic as she was gentle—as dead as she was resigned. She never expressed a wish nor made an objection. To whatever her husband proposed she assented without a word of pleasure on the one hand, of suggestion on the other. If he wished to go or to stay it was all one to her, and whether he proposed Pontresina or Palermo, she was equally indifferent and equally compliant.

Sometimes, when he held her in his arms, Anthony felt as if he had married one of those mysterious women of old romance—a being of appearance only, wanting the real life of humanity. She seemed to move as in a dream, with only half her faculties. No beauties of art or of nature roused her to enthusiasm; made her laugh with joy or quiver with that sublime delight which is so near akin to tears. She went through all the churches and all the picture galleries, and assented to her husband's Philistinism as she would have assented to the most high-flown æstheticism. When he stigmatised the pre-Raphaelites, the Franciscans, the Giotto, and the rest, she was quite meekly. Had he raved in Rukine of their supreme gloriousness and immortality she would have said "Yes" just as indifferently. She saw nothing that he did not point out to her, and when she did see it she did not take it in.

So they wandered over Europe, and Anthony did his best to warm this lovely statue into life and re-animate the dead heart with a new love. It was all in vain. He poured out the treasures of his own love to utter futility. It was like bathing in his life's blood the marble feet of that fated Arabian prince. He might bathe them as he would, he could not make them warm or other than marble. Still, he would not despair. He believed in time and its power of working miracles, and he thought that no woman born of man could for ever resist such love as his—so patient, so strong, so devoted as it was. He would wait and he would not despair. Some day the divine spark would be given, and then his lovely statue would throb into life upon his breast. Some day that must be; and he could afford to wait.

Meanwhile, his hope had another source. When her child should be born, the child that would, perhaps, resemble his father, free activity would be his. For the sake of this new treasure she would love him who had given it to her, and the passion of maternity would double back on itself and create the wife. He watched over her with a tenderness, a solicitude, equalling that of the fondest mother. Had she been sufficiently alive to feel anything at all, he would have stifled her with his care—he would have irritated and oppressed her. As it was, she accepted it all with her sweet, mechanical, unmeaning smile, and thanked him by the pure instinct of good breeding and her natural grace. And he—he would not be how that smile was simply mechanical, how that courtesy was merely instinctive. His own love created hers to his own fancy, and with this he made himself content.

Anthony would have stayed still longer abroad had it not been for this expected birth. He had not much intellectual impedimenta in the way of sentiment, but what he had he cherished and held by. He wished his child to be born at Thrift. His son, who had to inherit, must see the light of day at his own ancestral home; for, like the French Emperor, he had settled the sex beforehand in "own mind, and it was as if he had commanded Nature to obey his will in this as in other things. Hence, they had to come home, while Estelle had still strength enough for the journey.

"You will like to be at your own home?" her husband said.

He had one of her hands in his, with the other he smoothed her curling jet black hair.

She smiled in her usual way. Her hand was perfectly passive in his; her head, a little drooped forward, neither bent to his touch nor turned from it.

"Yes, if you wish it," she said.

"And you?"

"Yes."

"You like Thrift? You remember how beauti-

ful it looked last year in the early spring, even though not then in its full beauty? You remember that avenue of chestnuts just bursting into leaf?"

"What avenue?"

"My darling!" laughed Anthony; "don't you remember the avenue there, where you and I walked one day after we were engaged, and I made you kiss me under the old beech tree? Have you forgotten?"

A shudder like the shivering of strong fever came over Estelle.

"Oh!" she said, as if in pain; "don't! don't!"

"Have I hurt you?" he asked tenderly, taking up her hand. "Did I hurt you by too hard a pressure?"

For all answer Estelle drew away her hand and covered her face as if against some painful sight, still shivering, but not weeping, not sobbing—only once a slight moan, as of some one in suppressed pain, showing that she suffered.

"What have I done, Estelle?" asked Anthony, always in anxious fear.

She made no answer. She did not seem to hear him. Nor indeed did she. Her mind and faculties were swept away in that one bitter flood of remembrance when she had fully realised the step she had taken, and been forced to appear to give that voluntary assent to her master and her future husband. It was a paroxysm like to what she had never known since she had married—when this mortal denseness of the soul had settled down on her, and she had existed in quiescence because only half alive.

But it passed as all things do, and she came back to her more usual self. Paroxysms are necessarily transient, and there was no use in kicking against the pricks. Charlie was dead, she was married; in a few weeks now she would be a mother—and she had to live on for the sake of others if not for her own. She made some lame kind of excuse, which initiates was satisfied Anthony and soothed him—partly because he wished to be satisfied and was eager to be soothed. And things went on after this little outbreak as they had gone on before—in the same quiescence from her and the same tender, solicitous and ceaseless care from him.

Then the home journey was made, and they came back to England and soon were re-established at Thrift. There had no demonstrative home-coming—no parade of tenantry or school children—no triumphal arches or bonfires. Quietly, as Anthony loved to do all things, and unobtrusively, as was Estelle's way, they took up their abode at his old home, where even Mr. and Mrs. Clanciarde had not been asked to receive them. They came, however, in a few days after the arrival; and Estelle received them just in the same spirit as that in which she used to go through the Italian galleries and look at the palaces and churches. She was not displeased, neither excited nor displeased. When they came to the station, where she and Anthony had driven to meet them, she kissed her mother as if she had seen her yesterday—her father, perhaps, felt a shade more warmth in her tepid caress. She did not remark on their appearance, nor ask of the old friends at Kingshead—she made her mother comfortable in the carriage, and then left the talking to her and Anthony. When spoken to she smiled, and answered as if with a certain effort of will, to collect her thoughts and focus her attention, replying into silence the instant she had said her allotted say. But she was not actively unhappy, and she looked in good health—and, indeed, she was. And with this her parents had to be content. For that finer subtler something else which had been killed in her, that had to go—the main things had been secured.

"Do you not think she is looking splendidly well?" asked Anthony of his mother-in-law, when they stood for a moment together in the embrasure of the window, and looked out on the noble park and stately gardens which his love and her diplomacy had secured for Estelle.

"Splendid," she replied. "You have taken good care of her, Anthony."

"As of my life!" he said with fervour. "She is more than a life to me."

"She ought to be a happy girl to have secured so good a husband," returned Mrs. Clanciarde with a smile, flattering, caressing, like the purring of a cat when she rubs her effigiant your knee.

"She is," said Anthony emphatically. "How should she not be? She has everything that any human being can want. I love her."

He said this with an accent of pride that was almost morose, but underneath was a certain gratefulness, a certain want of sincerity and desire to assure himself, which Mrs. Clanciarde was astute enough to catch.

"Yes, indeed," she said, with the same purring kind of manner. "As you say, it would be impossible not to be happy with all that you have given her—all that you have done for her. And I know her so well. I know what a tender, grateful, responsive nature hers is."

Anthony's face changed. An expression came over it that was not pleasant to see. Mrs. Clanciarde's remarks burnt in him like fire passing over a wound. His own inner convictions he could bear and stifle, resolutely binding them down as a man deals with wild beasts; but when it came to this woman touching that inner core and prophesying smooth things where smooth things were not, then he writhed under the pain, and felt as if he could have strangled her there as she stood. We are all conscious of the falsehood with which we live, striving to believe it truth. We do not look in the face of the lie all day long, and see nothing else; but we are vaguely conscious of it. It is there, and sometimes we are acutely possessed by the sorrow it brings with it. As now with Anthony. It was hard work to bear up under the truth. He knew that he had not won Estelle. For all his love and care, his passionate desire to gain her heart, his eager devotion, his very fever of endeavour to win her love, he knew that he had not caught one single ray of her affection. She endured him because she was obliged to endure him—because she had no alternative, no place of refuge from him; because, too, she was of compulsion. She did not love him; she did not care for him so much as she would have cared for a dog that had been hallowed by her old lover's hand; she was utterly and profoundly indifferent to him at her best moments, and she revolved with her whole being at her worst.

All this she knew, as he knew that one day he must die and be buried. But he tried to forget it, and did—and to bear it with manful courage and love. He knew that he had not won Estelle. For all his love and care, his passionate desire to gain her heart, his eager devotion, his very fever of endeavour to win her love, he knew that he had not caught one single ray of her affection. She endured him because she was obliged to endure him—because she had no alternative, no place of refuge from him; because, too, she was of compulsion. She did not love him; she did not care for him so much as she would have cared for a dog that had been hallowed by her old lover's hand; she was utterly and profoundly indifferent to him at her best moments, and she revolved with her whole being at her worst.

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All this she knew, as

THE POLITICIAN.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Wednesday's business on the heath was commenced by Phil's walking over for the Suff Plate. Next, Walderton, who was second to The Mist Girl at Sandown, was made favourite for the Selling Plate.

OLD IZAAK.

and especially those of the early morning. Fish run
feed well while the heat and light of the mid-
sun is upon the water, unless it is in some qu-
rrier corner where the leafy branches of trees throw

time at the Lyceum, with the late Charles Matthews in the title part, supported by Frank Matthews in the rôle which Mr. Blakeley played so amusingly at the Criterion. Miss F. Hughes was the original Emma Thornton. The "bachelors"

J. B. M. writes he has been suffering

1. was the original Emma Invention, Inc. - Sec 1

J. B. M. writes he has been suffering

"A Bachelor of Arts," in which Mr. Wyndham made such a success the other afternoon, dated from 1853, when it was performed for the first time at the Lyceum, with the late Charles Matthews in the title part, supported by Frank Matthews in the rôle which Mr. Blakeley plays so amusingly at the Criterion. Miss F. Hughes, the original Emma, then sang "The Bachelor's Song."

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Baron Pollock and a Special Jury.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—**SKIPWORTH V. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—In this action Mr. Granville Gore Skipworth sued the defendant company to recover fifty guineas, the value of a portmanteau which he left at the cloak-room at Paddington Station, but which he never received back. The company contended that they were not liable, mainly on the ground that the conditions printed on the back of the ticket which plaintiff received contained a condition that they would not be answerable for the loss or detention of any article exceeding 25 in value, unless the value was declared, and an extra payment made. The plaintiff said he was not aware of the conditions. Mr. Pollard appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. R. S. Wright for the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff, and the defendant company was ordered to pay the costs. The plaintiff said he was not aware of the conditions. Mr. Pollard appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. R. S. Wright for the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff, and the defendant company was ordered to pay the costs.

Probate and Divorce Division.

(Before the President.)

COOTES V. COOTES, RICE, AND MOLLOY.—This was a husband's petition for a divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondents. The accused parties denied the adultery, the wife alleging that her husband had treated her with cruelty, and that he had committed adultery with a Mrs. Fanny Williams, in whose house he lodged in Salford. It appeared that the parties were married in Scotland in 1876, and that three children were born of the marriage. The petitioner was at the time in the employment of a large iron merchant in Glasgow, and after the marriage they resided there. It was alleged that while in Glasgow the respondent took to associating with loose women, and in 1885 they removed to Salford. After they removed there the wife's conduct was stated to have got worse, and petitioner separated from his wife and allowed her a house and kitchen. After the separation the respondent went to lodge at the house of Mrs. Barker, and the petitioner went to lodge at the house of Mrs. Williams, taking his children along with him. There were several other lodgers in that house. The petitioner having been informed of his wife's misconduct at Mrs. Barker's with the co-respondents, instituted this suit. The petitioner was called, and stated the circumstances under which he separated from his wife. He denied ever having treated her with cruelty, and positively denied ever having misconducted himself with Mrs. Fanny Williams. Mrs. Barker stated that on one occasion she found the respondent and Rice lying on the sofa, and other witnesses gave evidence as to the adultery with the other co-respondent, Molloy. On the conclusion of the petitioner's case, the respondent went into the witness-box, and flatly denied that she ever committed adultery with either of the co-respondents. She also stated that while they lived in Glasgow her husband struck her on the leg and also on the head. She had to go under a doctor in consequence. As to the husband's adultery with Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Boyd stated that she knew Mrs. Williams when she lived at Adelphi-place, Salford. She went by the name of Cootes, and she told witness that Cootes was a much better husband to her than Williams, her first husband, was. Mrs. Parrell gave evidence to the same effect. The woman Williams told her that her husband's name was Cootes, and that he earned good money for her—sometimes 25 and 29 a week. Cootes's wife was in the habit of coming to the house and kicking up a row. She had no doubt that the woman Williams passed as Mrs. Cootes. Other witnesses gave evidence to the same effect. They first lived at Adelphi-place and then at Richmond Hill, Salford. Mrs. McCall stated that she knew the respondent when she lived in Glasgow with her husband. She had seen the petitioner ill-treat his wife. On one occasion she had a bad leg, and witness went with her to the doctor. She said her husband kicked her. Witness never heard her complain before that of a sore leg. Hugh Molloy, one of the co-respondents, was called, and gave the positive denial to ever having committed adultery with the respondent. He was never on the sofa with the respondent. The other co-respondent, Rice, was stated to be in prison. After hearing the whole of the evidence, the learned judge stated that he considered the respondent's adultery with Rice had been established. The evidence against Molloy was not so strong, and he considered the case against him was not made out. The cruelty alleged by respondent against her husband had not been proved. The respondent's husband, neither had the adultery of the petitioner with Mrs. Fanny Williams. He therefore found that the respondent had committed adultery with Rice, and that the husband had not been guilty either of cruelty or adultery. He therefore pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, against Rice.

BANKS V. BANKS.—This was a suit by the wife for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. There was no defence. Mr. Middleton was for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent on the 23rd of March, 1881, and then five children born of the marriage. At the time of the marriage the respondent was in independent circumstances, and after they lived at Gravesend. In 1882 the respondent commenced a system of ill-treatment to his wife, which continued during the whole of their cohabitation. Early in the summer of last year the respondent left his wife, and went to Liverpool. In December the petitioner went to Liverpool to inquire after him, and he went to a house, No. 33, Pleasant-street, Edge Hill, Liverpool, where she found that her husband had been living for a considerable time with a German woman as his wife. The present suit was then instituted. The petitioner was called, and detailed the cruelty of which she complained, and as to which she was fully corroborated. The respondent's adultery with the German woman at Pleasant-street, Liverpool, was also proved. He lived with that woman as his wife for several months. After hearing the evidence, Sir James Hannen pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

Guildhall.

SUSPECTED ROBBERY AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—John Newton, 40, described as a dealer, of 46, Snap-street, Kingsland, was charged with being in the unlawful possession of a gold watch, No. 1,888, maker Webster, Queen Victoria street, and also a quantity of gold jewellery, supposed to have been stolen at the Glasgow Exhibition. Detective Sagar stated that about seven on Friday evening he saw the accused, with another man, in custody, in the Glasgow Exhibition. Without knowing them as suspected persons he followed them. He saw the prisoner go into a pawnbroker's shop, and the other man wait outside. The witness spoke to Detective Leamon, who went into the shop and spoke to the assistant. The prisoner was arrested, and when searched a gold hunting watch, two gold Albert chains, a gold locket, with a monogram "R.M." on it, a gold pass for the Glasgow Tramway and Omnibus Company (limited), with "W. Cunningham" engraved on it, a lady's gold ring set with diamonds and rubies, a gold token of the Glasgow Exhibition, 1888, with "W. M. Cunningham" engraved upon it, and a quantity of broken gold watch-bows, rings, and chains, were found upon him. The witness said he had not yet found an owner for the goods, but he had every reason to believe that they had been stolen at the Glasgow Exhibition, as there was a paragraph in the Glasgow Herald saying that Mr. Cunningham, one of the directors of the Exhibition, had been the victim of a gang of pickpockets.

and had lost his watch and chain.—Mr. Alderman Wilkin remanded the prisoner.

Bow-street.

A TRAMPER BAWLED UP.—A respectably dressed little girl, who gave her age as 15, but who appeared much younger, was charged with living in a house with women of bad character.—Inspector Pinhorn gave evidence in support of the charge. It was stated that the girl's sister was one of the women referred to, and the prisoner admitted that she knew she was living in a house with women of bad character.—Sergeant Woolley said that the child used bad language. She was detained in the workhouse during the night, and the language she had used in reference to that institution was shocking for one so young.—The sister was called, and closely questioned by Mr. Bridge as to her mode of living, and her admissions left no doubt as to her character. She also asserted that the girl was 15 years of age, but was unable to produce any proof, and Mr. Bridge expressed a doubt as to the truth of her statement. She also expressed a desire to find a situation for the girl. Mr. Bridge said that the house was not a place for one so young to be in, and therefore remanded her to the workhouse, in order that a school might be found for her.

Marlborough-street.

TWO BLACK BROTHERS.—Thomas Clayton, aged 23, and Henry Clayton, 37, both from the Rosabelle-road, Fulham, described as professional singers and dancers, were charged with being disorderly. Henry was also charged with resisting the police. The prisoners were of colour, and were said to be about twenty minutes to six on Friday evening when they were arrested. They were charged with an altercation with a cabman in Carburton-street. He ordered him to move on, but he declined to do so, and immediately attacked him by punching him in the ribs.—A woman who was sitting at the back of the dock here exclaimed in a loud, angry voice, "You called him nigger; how dare you do that?" and she showed signs of being driven to the court.—Concluding her testimony, the constable said the other prisoner, Henry, soon afterwards came up, tried to rescue his brother, and both of them pushed him against the wall of a public-house. They were very violent, and he was kicked, and a large crowd soon collected on the spot.—In reply to Thomas, the officer said the prisoner wanted to fight the cabman. He believed it was a dispute about a fare, but he was breaking the peace. Police-constable 416 C said that his sister had called a policeman a nigger, who told him that a policeman was being roughly handled by a couple of blacks, and on running to the spot he saw Police-constable 456 D being held against the wall, and a crowd of 200 or 300 persons close by them. He released the constable, and endeavoured to take Thomas into custody, but was prevented doing so by Henry. The witness tried a second time to secure Thomas, but was "battered in the stomach with his knee," and he had to let go again. Thomas then tried to escape, and when near to the window, he broke it by thrusting his arm through it.—Henry said that one of the constables observed there were too many foreigners in this country, and no more blacks were wanted here.—Police-constable 423 D corroborated, and said that it took eight or nine other constables to get the two men to the station.—In defence, Henry said that a cabman spoke to them in a public-house, and offered to drive them into the Portland-road for a drink. They accepted his offer, and gave the man a glass of liquor. On their arrival at another tavern, and to avoid him, they entered the billiard-room, and he followed them, and demanded a piece of silver, and Thomas refused to give it, and he had importunities he offered to fight him, and so the row began.—Joseph Pollet, another young man of colour, gave evidence for the accused.—Mr. Mansfield: Over a mere trifle you have created a great disturbance. You, Thomas, appear to be more in fault than your brother, who tried to keep you in order. You wanted to fight a cabman against his advice, and caused a large crowd to assemble, and much mischief might have happened in consequence. You are fined 10s., or imprisonment for seven days. Henry will be discharged.

Marylebone.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF COAL.—Thomas E. Carter, 24, a carman, of Grafton-road, Kentish Town, was charged with being concerned with Frederick Taverner, not in custody, in stealing coals, valued at 5s., the property of Macpherson and Company, coal merchants, of Kentish Town.—John Drinkwater, manager for the prosecutors, said the prisoner was sent out with four tons of coal on Friday to deliver in Lloyd-square, Clerkenwell. Witness happened to pass up the Highgate-road some time after the prisoner had started, and to his great surprise, he saw the two vans belonging to the firm standing outside the shop of a coal retailer named Colman. Carter was in the act of carrying a sack of coal from the van into the shop, and Taverner was leaving the shop with an empty sack. Witness asked Taverner what he was doing there, and that was not the way to Clerkton; also, who told him to leave the coal there, when he gave an evasive reply. When Carter returned he, too, was questioned, and he said Taverner had told him to take the coal to the shop; that he had delivered one sack, and Taverner two sacks, making in all six hundredweight. Taverner ran away when a constable was sent for, but the prisoner was detained and charged. Taverner admitted that he had made arrangements with Colman that morning for the coal to be delivered.—Police-constable 16 Y R said the prisoner was sent to his custody. He went to the shop and found Mr. Colman was out, and his wife said she knew nothing more about the matter than that Taverner had called and said that six sacks were to be delivered, and that it would be all right.—Mr. Cooke said that a great deal of this defrauding of masters and customers was being carried on by carmen in the coal trade. He should order a remand, and it would be for the police to consider what, if any, process should be taken against a third party.

Clerkenwell.

ROBBING A FATHER.—Angelo Monteverde, 16, and Andrew Monteverde, 14, described as musicians, were charged with having been concerned together in stealing foreign coins and money, value 43s. 10d., belonging to their father.—The prosecutor, an Italian and a co-seller of Summer-street, Saffron Hill, said that on the 8th inst., when he was in bed, his son Andrew, who slept with him—Angelo Monteverde not living in the same house—got up and left the room. He thought nothing of it at the time, but an hour later, when he himself had to rise, he found that his son had carried off his trousers, value 13s., and their contents, which consisted of four napoleons and seventeen francs, besides 14s. English silver. On Friday he saw the boys in the street and charged them. Andrew said he had sold the trousers, but the money was all right, as he had given it to Angelo. Angelo could not produce it, and witness gave them both into custody.—The prisoners had nothing to say in defence, and pleaded guilty.—Sentenced each to a month's hard labour.

PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE.—Emily Hyde, 27, domestic servant, was charged with having stolen 9s. 9d., marked money, and other coins, belonging to her employer, the husband of the Rose and Crown public-house, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's.—It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had been domestic servant in the prosecutor's house for about three months past, and her honesty was unsuspected until a few days ago, when money was missed from a bag in which the prosecutor kept the day's takings, hiding the bag under the mattress in his bed-room. On Friday a sovereign was missed, and on Saturday morning more money. The prosecutor, however, had taken the precaution to mark the coins, and he placed in the bag over night, and 9s. 9d. of the marked money was missed.

The prisoner was the only person who had access to that part of the house, and it was noticed that she had gone into the bed-room at unusual times. About 25 had been taken in all. The prosecutor called in Detective-sergeant Merroney, G Division, and in his presence accused the prisoner of robbing him. She at first denied it, but subsequently confessed, and said that the money was hidden in a canvas bag in her bed-room. There it was found. She further told the officer that she was engaged to be married in six weeks, and it was therefore with the object of preparing for the home, she had begun to take money.—The prosecutor said that the prisoner had come to him with a good character for honesty, &c., and he was sorry to see her in such a position. He recommended her to mercy.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Thames.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Mordecai Fulmen, aged 23, was charged with burglary and having broken implements in his possession.—Jane Harris, the wife of Louis Harris, a jeweller and watchmaker, of the Commercial-road, said: At half past two o'clock this morning I heard my parlour window opened, and I saw the prisoner stand on the window ledge. I called "Police!" when the prisoner ran away down Plumtree-row. In answer to Mr. Sayers, the chief clerk, the witness said: I did not see what the prisoner was doing, but he was standing close to the window. I went downstairs and found the window sash pushed open and the inside of the shutters had been tampered with. They had been shut and screwed down on Friday night. Nothing was disturbed in the room. Those marks were not there on Friday. I went to bed at twelve o'clock on Friday night, and the latch of the window was then fastened. There were articles in the room which could have been stolen from the yard door. A large pair of steps placed against the yard door, and the prisoner was seen to go into the house, as it was frequented by bad characters, and that there were dog-dogs and rat-pie entertainments carried on in the back premises. The prisoner managed in a few days to make victims of over a dozen persons who had lost dogs. One gentleman was so pleased at the idea of recovering his favourite dog that he treated the prisoner to a good supper and afterwards gave him 10s.—The prisoner, who declined to say anything in defence, was fully committed to take his trial at the Surrey Sessions.

Worship-street.

"JUST HIS LUCK."—The further hearing of the summons taken out by Kate O'Grady against William Farrell, a constable, and a localist, known as "Paddy," was resumed.—The complainant is a good-looking young woman, who had been a barmaid, and the defendant made her acquaintance at the house of a Mrs. Valloni in the Waterloo-road, and intimacy took place there and at another house. The complainant said that the defendant always promised to look after her, but when she waited for him outside Gatti's Music Hall, where he was engaged, she found him with another woman, and discovered that he was married, his wife being also a music hall singer. He, however, said that he was divorcing her, and would marry her. As a divorce did obtain, he said, he had refused to do anything for her, and Mr. Phillips (solicitor for the defence) said that defendant denied the paternity. There was evidence, however, that the defendant, when told of the complainant's state, said it was "just his luck," and now further evidence was called to show that Mrs. Valloni went with him to see the child and the complainant and try to get some arrangement made.—Mr. Phillips admitted that the evidence was against him, and the magistrate thereupon made an order for 2s. a week for costs.—**VAGRANTS.**—George Smith and Mary Smith, middle-aged, and said to have no settled home, were charged with disorderly conduct in Whitechapel-road, and further with assaulting Police-constable 347 J.—The constable said that early that morning he discovered the two prisoners lying together in the open thoroughfare, Whitechapel-road. They got up when they saw him, but the female first commenced a volley of abuse and foul language, and at length he took her into custody. Thereupon the man struck him and knocked him down. He seized the man and the woman, and after a struggle secured him, the woman being taken by another constable.—Corroborative evidence was given, and Maxwell Allingham, labour-master of the Whitechapel Casual Ward, said that he knew both prisoners, who got their living by begging, tramping the country in the summer, and inhabiting the workhouses in the winter.—Mr. Busby said that the prisoners' conduct was disgraceful. He sent the man to twenty-one days' hard labour, but the woman was discharged.

Hammersmith.

THE LADY WAS DRIVING THE CAB.—Matthew Dobson, a cabdriver, was charged with being drunk during his employment.—Detective Cracknell said on Friday night he was in Fulham-road, when he saw a hansom cab passing the police station without a driver on the box. He gave chase, and stopped the horse. He then found the prisoner inside the cab with a lady, who was driving. Prisoner got out, and then he found prisoner was drunk. He took him into custody.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he went to Kingsland Park to see a friend, and he was all night he had some drink.—Mr. Paget: Is the lady here?—Detective Cracknell: Yes, sir.—Mr. Paget: Does she wish to complain?—Detective Cracknell: No, sir. She said he had been driving for her for some time, and finding he was drunk she intended driving for a short distance.—Mr. Paget said he should like to call the lady to ascertain how the prisoner got drunk.—The lady, who resided at Putney Hill, said she had not been to Kempton Park. She engaged him in Putney at night to drive her to a friend's house, and he was all night he had some drink.—In reply to the magistrate, the lady said her friends gave him drink, which "knocked him over." (Laughter.)—Mr. Paget fined the prisoner 40s., or 21 days.

Westminster.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE.—Jane Wilkes, 25, no occupation, and giving an address in Moreton-terrace, Primrose, was charged on remand before Mr. Partridge, with being drunk and attempting to commit suicide by strangulation.—Prisoner was turned out of doors by her mother early on the morning of the 14th inst., in consequence of her disgraceful behaviour while drunk. A short time afterwards the attention of Constable Garner, 320 D, was called to her lying on the pavement, black in the face through strangulation, occasioned by a handkerchief tied tightly round her neck. She recovered consciousness, and then made a most serious allegation of improper conduct against the constable, which she subsequently admitted to Dr. Neville, the divisional police surgeon, was prompted by a desire to get him into trouble because he looked her up.—Mr. Partridge said a letter had been received from the chaplain of the House of Detention recommending that the prisoner should enter a home.—The prisoner said she would not go to a home.—Mr. Partridge said she had better reconsider her determination, and to enable her to do so, he would remand her in custody for another week.—After she had been removed to the cells her mother said she had been in her mind, and begged the magistrate to discharge her daughter, saying that she could enter Miss Edlin's Home at Chelsea.—Mr. Partridge said he would allow her to be given up to Miss Edlin, and she had better behave herself well in the future.

THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING BOYS.—John Dennison, 65, a well-dressed man, formerly a sergeant in the Army, and since discharged from the Corps of Commissioners, was placed in the dock and charged, on remand, before Mr. Partridge, with stealing a boy, named Alfred Booker, aged 45, who was found dead in bed at her residence, 53, Marlborough-street, East Greenwich.—At the Crocydon Petty Sessions on Saturday James Pockham, of 126, Ramaden-road, Balham, was fined 20s., and 12s. costs, for furiously driving a horse and cart to the common danger of the public, at Mitcham.

exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.—Alfred Booker, a boy, aged 11, detailed the circumstances under which he went to the prisoner's room at Stanmer-street, Battersea Park-road, after an advertisement giving that address had appeared in a daily newspaper. Previous to this the prisoner's mother had refused her consent to his (the boy's) mother taking him. He was with the prisoner two days, and played an organ alternately with a boy named Lawrence. They went out together in the streets, and witness took 3s. on one afternoon in a box which was labelled, "We are orphans, and get our living by our music." Prisoner looked on while they played, and afterwards went to a quiet spot and emptied the money-box.—Some questions were then put to the witness in support of the more serious charge, and he gave evidence of a nature which does not admit of publication; after which, and the testimony of other boys to a similar effect, Mr. Partridge committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of child-stealing, but remanded him without bail on the charges under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Lambeth.

ARTFUL FRAUD.—Richard Draper, 30, was charged on remand with obtaining money by false pretences. The mode adopted by the prisoner was to watch advertisements in newspapers as well as printed notices in shop windows with regard to lost dogs. He then appeared to have proceeded to the houses of several persons who had lost dogs, and gave out a promise that he could restore the lost animals. He then persuaded several to accompany him to a public-house in Kennington-lane, and the lost dogs would be restored. The prisoner, after obtaining various sums of money from such parties, managed to escape through the back way of the public-house.—A gentleman, named Rowell, said the prisoner called upon him, and he knew where to find his lost dog. He accompanied the prisoner to a public-house and waited outside, the prisoner stating that it would not be for the witness to go into the house, as it was frequented by bad characters, and that there were dog-dogs and rat-pie entertainments carried on in the back premises. The prisoner managed in a few days to make victims of over a dozen persons who had lost dogs. One gentleman was so pleased at the idea of recovering his favourite dog that he treated the prisoner to a good supper and afterwards gave him 10s.—The prisoner, who declined to say anything in defence, was fully committed to take his trial at the Surrey Sessions.

Dalston.

CHILDREN AS BEGGARS.—Two wretched-looking urchins, named Venables and Clarke, and aged respectively 9 and 10 years, were brought before Mr. Stros on a charge of begging.—Police-constable 192 N stated that on the previous evening he saw the children, who had no boots, stockings or hats, and were otherwise very scantily clad, in Lordship Park. They ran after every person they met, and would not leave them until they got something. Witness took them into custody, and found 21d. on one and 11d. on the other, and in reply to his questions the boys said they came up every day and took home as much as 2s. 6d. a time.—The mothers denied any knowledge of the boys' doings, although the latter said they took the money home.—Mrs. Venables said she went out to work, but tried to keep her child from harm; and Mrs. Clarke said she went to work at 5.30 in the morning, and left her son in bed.—The magistrate remanded the case for a week, in order that inquiries might be made about the parents.

INQUESTS.

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. Langham held an inquest at St. John's Vestry Hall, Fair-street, Hoxleydown, on the body of a man, name unknown, found in the Thames.—James Brough, Union-street, Borough, a waterman, deposed that about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening he was crossing the river in his boat when his attention was called to a body floating in the water. He brought it ashore, and it was conveyed to the mortuary. The corpse, which was much decomposed, had apparently been in the water about three weeks. It was that of a man about 30 years old, and as far as he could make out it was the body of a labouring man. The corpse was first seen near the works now in progress in connection with the Tower Bridge, and from the fact of a leather pad being found on the body, he thought the deceased had been employed in connection with the works and had been engaged in unloading bricks from a barge.—A constable stated that the body had not been identified, though a description had been extensively circulated.—Dr. W. A. Fitzgibbon said the cause of death was drowning. There was an injury to the head and a wound on the leg, but they had been inflicted after death.—The jury returned an open verdict.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at the Shoreditch Infirmary on the body of a newly-born male child, which was found wrapped in a canvas bag at the rear of some stables in Shap-street, Hoxton, on Tuesday night.—Thomas Edwards, 44, Laburnum-street, stated that he and a friend discovered the bundle, which lay in a gateway. Witness opened the canvas, and found the body wrapped up in an old black coat. A constable who was passing took charge of it.—Police-constable Whitley, 427 G, deposed to receiving the body and wrapping it. He found the bag marked "P. M. 5.55," and the owner had not yet been traced.—Mr. Franklin H. Oliver, divisional surgeon, stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body. He found all the organs healthy. The lungs were inflated, and there was no apparent reason why the child should not have lived. He could not swear that the child had a separate existence, but he was of opinion that it had breathed fairly well, and that death was due to suffocation.—Under the directions of the coroner an open verdict was returned.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Ossington coffins tavern, Marylebone, concerning the death of Mr. P. Harrows Riviere, aged 70, an artist, lately residing at 25, St. John's Wood-road.—Miss Caroline Riviere, the sister, stated that the deceased had been in bad health for some time. At 9 a.m. on Monday he went out in a cab to his studio at 13, Hamilton Gardens. The same afternoon, upon the witness's return home, she found him in an unconscious state on the sofa. She was told that he had taken a liniment in mistake, it was supposed for a draught, and by the Coroner. He was always cheerful, and not a person likely to take anything to do him any harm.—Esther Sarah King, a certified nurse, living at 13, Hamilton Gardens, deposed that directly after his arrival at the studio on Monday she went to his room and found him holding on to the mantelpiece. He said, "I have taken the liniment instead of this draught," referring to a bottle of medicine he held in his hand. Witness at once gave him an emetic, and he was driven home in a cab. Witness noticed a mark on his neck, which she believed contained poison, and she called a doctor. He died on Wednesday afternoon.—Dr. Wornum G. Colledge-terrace, stated that the deceased vomited a good deal. In his opinion death was caused by general fright, which had produced a fit of apoplexy.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.

On Saturday Mr. Wood, deputy-coroner, was informed of the death of Jane Whalley, aged 45, who was found dead in bed at her residence, 53, Marlborough-street, East Greenwich.

At the Crocydon Petty Sessions on Saturday James Pockham, of 126, Ramaden-road, Balham, was fined 20s., and 12s. costs, for furiously driving a horse and cart to the common danger of the public, at Mitcham.

GAZ ECONOMY.—Great saving, safety, and convenience caused by CARNEY'S APPARATUS, which gives immediate and full control of the supply into the meter from any part of the premises. Particulars and free—CARNEY and Co., 15, Broad-street, Birmingham, W.C.—(Adv.)

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

The Queen held an investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Star of India at Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon, the high officers of state, the Lord Chamberlain, Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, Sir Albert Woods, the Duke of Portland, Field-marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Gold Stick; Colonel Talbot, Royal Horse Guards, Silver Stick; and Colonel Trotter, Brigade Field Officer in Waiting, being present. The following Orders were given by her Majesty, who in every case decorated the recipient:—Knight Commanders of the Bath—Sir Robert Rawlinson, Colonel Sir Charles Warren (both civil), Major-general Gipsa Commanding the Home District, and Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Sir Henry Turner Irving, Knights Commanders of the Star of India—Mr. James B. Peile and Colonel James Browne, R.E. The other Orders were:—Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George—Major-general Murdoch Smith, Mr. George S. Baden-Powell, M.P., Mr. Frederick Young, and Mr. John Pender; and Knights Commanders of the Star of India—Mr. Edwin Arnold and Sir Charles A. Turner.—The ceremony took place in the White Drawing-room, and the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales were present. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards were mounted in the Quadrangle during the ceremony.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN WOOD.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor opened the second Exhibition of Works in Wood, held in Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, under the auspices of the Company of Carpenters and the Company of Joiners. There were over 100 lots on view, and they comprised articles of the most varied description, from a finely-carved bust of the Queen in wood to the smallest carved piece of the plainest kind. On the arrival of the Lord Mayor, the clerk of the Carpenters' Company read an address, in which he stated that about 12,000 people visited the previous exhibition. He also mentioned that, in addition to holding these exhibitions, the Carpenters' Company in 1885, 1886, and 1887 had courses of free lectures on subjects connected with building in the hall. They were delivered by professors from University and King's Colleges, and others who most kindly volunteered their services. The attendances varied from 300 to 500, and the audiences were mainly composed of foremen, clerks of works, and young men from architects' offices. Last October they opened a free technical library, with all the best works on carpentry and joinery, and in June next they propose to hold an examination, which would be written, practical, and oral, and "it is believed that those obtaining a certificate will find it of great advantage in obtaining situations as clerks of works." The practical part will be held in the workshops of the company's institute at Stratford. This institute is established on the company's estate, and technical classes are held there for carpentry and joinery, mechanical engineering, and plumbing, for those absolutely engaged in the trade, and though only opened in 1885 five students passed the last examination of the City and Guilds Institute. In the workshops boys are taught the use of tools during the winter evenings—a knowledge which it is believed will be useful to them in their after life, and specimens of the work turned out by them are on view in the present exhibition.—The Lord Mayor, in declaring the exhibition open, expressed his gratification at the useful work the Carpenters' Company were doing, and expressed his best wishes for the success of their various efforts. He especially commended the support given to the School of Cookery, in which the people of England had much to learn. He spoke of the waste that took place in this country compared with the economic arrangements which enabled housewives on the continent to make both ends meet with less than housewives had here.—A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Lord Mayor.

MORE BIG PRICES FOR PICTURES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Saturday, some fine pictures from Graddon Hall, collected by the late Lord Monson, and now disposed of by order of Viscount Orenbridge. They were 21 in number, including three important works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the *chef d'œuvre* of Leonardo da Vinci, known as "La Vierge au bas relief" and "The Entombment," by Titian. There was a crowded attendance, and some high prices were realised. The best prices realised were:—"The Card Players," by Nicholas Maas, 1,310s. (Agnew); "La Vierge au bas relief," by Leonardo da Vinci, 2,400s. (Davis, of Bond-street); "St. Mary Magdalene," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 4,100s. (Agnew). The 21 pictures realised £11,439 15s. Other properties:—"Anne," wife of the Hon. Henry Fane, of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, painted about 1775 by T. Gainsborough, R.A., 2,900s. (Davis, Bond-street); "Lady Hamilton Reading a Gazette Recording one of Nelson's Victories," 1,250s. (Agnew).

Mr. Langham received information on Saturday that Sarah Allison, 7 years of age, had been burnt to death at her home, No. 11, Boar Gardens, Park-street, Southwark.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

"The Chelmsford News," the leading paper of Essex, furnishes these facts:—"The family of Mr. George Lester, who have resided in Marriage-square, Chelmsford, for twenty years, have just been visited by a most extraordinary and remarkable event, so remarkable that they have created nothing short of a downright sensation in our usually quiet town. The facts, as given below, have been duly verified by us, and are of such general interest that they should be made public everywhere, inasmuch as there are, no doubt, thousands of families who can profit by the intelligence thus conveyed. About eighteen months ago the son of Mr. Lester, a youth of 17, was attacked with a peculiar and painful ailment of his ankles and muscles, which so disabled him that he was obliged to stop working at his trade, that of a baker. He was placed under the treatment of a skillful and experienced medical man, every attention he received no benefit, but speedily grew worse. His condition became so alarming that further medical aid was called in, but he still failed to obtain relief. The malady of the youth had now assumed such a violent form that his condition was pitiable. He had completely lost the use of his ankles and was unable to walk. It was only with the aid of crutches that he could move about at all, and even then not without experiencing the most intense pain. In the language of his parents he was completely crippled. He was then sent to the Chelmsford Dispensary, where he was treated by the most experienced medical men, but his sufferings were not in the slightest relieved. He had been crippled for nearly a year, and every treatment having utterly failed, he and his parents were almost in despair. His friends, and all who knew him, believed that he would never be able to walk again. Having read in a Chelmsford paper of some remarkable cures wrought by a remedy for the cure of pain, the young man was led, as a last resort, to make a trial of one bottle of the same. To use his own words, he was greatly relieved after having applied the article but once, and he was able to walk without his crutches in ten days from the time he purchased the first bottle. After using three bottles he was, strange as it may seem, actually able to resume his work, and is now free from pain and leading his former active life. His cure seems almost miraculous to all those who are familiar with his long, agonising sufferings and his previous helpless condition, and St. Jacobs Oil, which is the remedy he used, is certainly entitled to the credit of having accomplished a wonderful cure over our very eyes. When a representative of this paper called on Lester, in order to see for himself what this magical remedy had done for him, the young man could scarcely find words with which to express his gratitude at his recovery. He remarked that St. Jacobs Oil had transferred him from agony and misery to joy. Mr. James Tomlinson, the well-known dispensing chemist of Tindal-square, from whom young Lester purchased this wonderful oil, and who is thoroughly familiar with his case, stated to our reporter that while this was a most astonishing recovery, numerous other cures, which had resulted from its use, and which had come to his notice, were almost as remarkable. In consequence of the surprising power which the remedy possesses to relieve pain and strengthen and restore the muscles and joints to their normal condition, such extraordinary demand had, Mr. Tomlinson said, sprung up that he found it difficult to get a sufficient stock on hand. In fact, instead of getting his supplies from the wholesale house, as is usual, he is ordering hundreds of bottles at a time direct from the proprietors."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Monday.

The house was densely crowded. The side galleries were filled by peers, the foot of the throne was thronged with privy councillors and others. The Commons' Gallery and the space at the base were both overflowing with members from the Lower House.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Lord Wolseley's Explanation.

Lord Wolseley, in reply to the remarks made by Lord Salisbury on the previous Friday night, in the course of the discussion on a paragraph in one of the morning newspapers on the state of the national defence, said that until he read a report of the debate he had not been aware of the existence even of the paragraph in question. He thought the noble lord could hardly have read the speech which formed the basis of his comments, as its object was not to attack the Government, but to point out the disadvantages in the manner in which the Government reacted upon the Army and Navy. He could not honestly attack the present Government for neglecting the interests of the Army and Navy, as no one knew better than he did what the present Secretary of State had done or was doing to render the military forces of the Crown efficient. His object in making the speech in question was to direct public opinion to the necessity of strengthening the Army, as he knew that, unless something was done, the Secretary of State would never be able to obtain the necessary funds. The public were unaware that the Army was 23,000 less than in 1880, and 7,000 less than in 1874. There was nothing in his speech at Sir J. Pender's dinner which he had not stated in his evidence before the Royal Commission. He believed that so long as the Navy was so weak as it was the Army could not hold its own all over the world, dispersed as it was. Our defences at home and abroad were in an unsatisfactory condition, and our military forces were not organised or equipped as they should be to guarantee the safety of the capital. He believed that our condition only required to be made known for both Parliament and the public to insist on its being made efficient. He did not think it necessary to resign his military position in consequence of what had taken place, and he repeated that nothing was further from his thoughts than to cast any slur on the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury acknowledged that nothing could be more handsome than the way the noble lord had spoken of the present Government. He accepted his disavowal of any intention, in his recent remarks, of specially criticising the present advisers of the Crown, but he hoped that in future he would attack the administration in that house. He would regard the noble viscount's leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall upon our military administration. The very grave statement he had made would be considered by the Government with the aid of the Commander-in-Chief and himself. The Government, however, must decide the question in the last resort. Earl GRANVILLE complained that, while the noble viscount had made the most ample apology to the noble marquis who had attacked him, he had not apologised to the late Government, who had let him alone. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE expressed his great satisfaction at the issue of the discussion. The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Monday.

An Irish Night.

The DEPUTY-SPEAKER having read a letter announcing the sentences upon Mr. Dillon for taking part in the "plan of campaign," when the questions were over, Mr. HEALY, on a point of order, contended that the taking part in the "plan of campaign" was an offence unknown to the law. He moved that the letter of the resident magistrate was a breach of privilege. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for IRELAND declared Mr. Healy's assertions to be absolutely unfounded. Instead of saying that Mr. Dillon had been convicted for taking part in the "plan of campaign," the magistrate had defined the character of the illegal conspiracy. A discussion of great length and acrimony followed. Sir C. RUSSELL held that the true cause of imprisonment had not been specified. Sir J. GOUGH replied that the cause was merely stated in popular language. Mr. PARNELL said the letter convicted the magistrate of utter ignorance of the law and his duties. Sir W. HARCOURT maintained that the sending of a letter intimating the arrest of a member, and not stating any cause known to law, was an insult to the House. Sir H. JAMES admitted that the letter was an insult, but he contended that it was a technicality and did not constitute a breach of privilege. Mr. GLADSTONE contended that it was a matter of the highest constitutional importance that the House should know that the magistrate had acted within the limits of his functions. Mr. BALFOUR stated that the magistrate in question was appointed by Lord Spencer, who guaranteed that he had an adequate legal knowledge. Mr. MORLEY and several other members having spoken, the House divided, and the motion was lost by 250 to 189. The House went into Committee on the bill appointing a Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Secretary of State. Mr. HENRY JAMES moved an amendment on clause 1, providing that the salary of the new official should be paid out of the salaries of the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary. After a long discussion Mr. W. H. SMITH moved the closure, which was carried by 190 to 145. An amendment by Mr. J. ELLIS, requiring that the holder of the office should have to seek re-election, was negatived by 230 to 191. Progress was shortly afterwards reported, and the orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Tuesday.

The Local Government (England and Wales) Bill passed through Committee. An amendment moved by the Earl of JENNY, to make ownership of land a qualification for voting, was rejected by 55 to 34, and the bill was reported without amendment to the House. The standing orders were suspended, and the bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Tuesday.

The Sugar Bounties.

Mr. W. H. SMITH informed Mr. Bilton that at the concluding sitting of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties the final protocol of the draft convention was signed by the representatives of all the Powers, but it could not be made public until the treaty was concluded on August 10th.

Imperial Defences.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved for precedence for the consideration of the resolutions on Imperial Defence. A discussion of great length and bitterness arose, and ultimately Mr. LABOURER moved as an amendment that the House was not prepared to surrender the day to the Government. He also moved the closure, which was agreed to amid laughter. His amendment was defeated by 290 to 180. Mr. SMITH's motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee on the resolutions on Imperial defence. Mr. W. H. SMITH, in moving the resolutions, explained the arrangement which had been made with the Australian colonies for providing a combined fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats at their joint expense, to defend the commerce with the colonies. That agreement provided for the addition to the normal strength of the fleet in the Australian waters to the extent of £350,000. The resolutions also authorised the provision of £2,000,000 for the defence of ports and coaling stations. In addition to the latter sum, a further sum of £200,000 was to appear on the estimates for the cost of ammunition and small arms. He concluded by observing that the Government had anticipated the questions raised during the last few weeks in regard to the condition of the Army and Navy.

A desultory discussion followed, and the resolutions were put in series. On the first, which ratified the agreement, a division took place, and it was carried by 85 to 37. The second, which authorised the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of £250,000 for building, arming, and completing the vessels, was carried by 92 to 48. The resolution authorising the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of £2,000,000 for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations was under discussion when the debate stood suspended at midnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Wednesday.

The Royal Assent was given to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Local Government (England and Wales) (Electors) Bill, and a number of other bills. Their lordships adjourned till the 4th of June.

COMMONS--Wednesday.

Small Holdings Bill.

Mr. JESSE COLLINGS moved the second reading of the Small Holdings Bill, the object of which, he said, was to enable local authorities to acquire land for the purpose of carrying out the general provisions of the measure. The local authorities might sell a small holding to any person, and advance, under certain conditions, three-fourths of the money to the purchaser, who would be required to provide the remaining fourth. The interest chargeable on the three-fourths was to be one per cent, or whatever percentage might be resolved upon, over and above that which the local authority paid to the Treasury, and this surplus interest, put aside as a sinking fund for a certain number of years, would cancel the debt to the Treasury. Mr. BROADBENT seconded the motion. The discussion of the bill occupied the whole of the sitting. The measure was strongly opposed by Mr. CHAPLIN, who pointed out that the receipts from the holdings would fall far short of the interest paid by the local authority. Mr. LOWN, on behalf of the Government, said they could not assent to the bill. There was no general holding, and the country for such holdings was not to be expected. The Government would be willing to consider whether any facilities could be given to the new county authority to assist in the establishment of peasant proprietors, but further than that they could not go. Sir W. HARCOURT supported the bill. At a quarter past five the closure was moved by Sir W. FORSTER, but the motion was lost by 194 to 135, and the debate on the main question was resumed by Mr. MURPHY, who was speaking when the hour arrived at which the debate stood suspended under the standing order.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Thursday.

The Russian Fleet in the Pacific.

Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Captain Colomb, stated the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific, but said it was desirable not to communicate the source from which such information was received.

The Traffic in Knightsbridge.

Mr. COCHRANE-BAILLIE asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he would consider the desirability of having another entrance made into Hyde Park between Knightsbridge Barracks and Albert Gate, owing to the continually increasing block of traffic at the latter place. Mr. PLUNKET said he was not quite sure, so far as his department was concerned, that it would be an improvement to place another gate in the locality indicated. With regard to the traffic outside the park, he had nothing to do with it. Of course, if any representations were made to him by the local authority in the terms of the hon. member's question, it would be carefully considered.

London and the Local Government Bill.

Mr. RITCHIE, in answer to Mr. Sydney Gedge, said the Government would not be prepared to assent to any proposal that the metropolis should be divided into two counties, or that the business of the county councils on the north and south sides of the Thames should be dealt with by separate authorities.

Proposed Vicarage in Richmond Park.

Mr. PLUNKET, replying to Mr. Bryce, said a memorial asking the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to grant a piece of land in Richmond or in Petersham Park for the erection of a vicarage, had been transmitted by the Home Office in February to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by whose instructions the usual preliminary inquiries had been made of the churchwardens or their representatives. Information, especially as to the proposed site in question, was requested by the vestry clerk, on the 6th April last. It had not yet been supplied, and until the information which he had referred to was supplied, the consideration of the memorial was necessarily postponed.

Powder and Ammunition Barges in the Thames.

Mr. E. STANTON informed Colonel Hughes that a barge contractor had recently committed a grave offence by leaving powder and ammunition barges unattended in the River Thames near Woolwich, where about 750 tons of explosives were in the deserted barges. The responsibility for it must rest with the contractor, who was, however, new to the work. The notice taken of this offence would, no doubt, render him more careful in future.

The Admiralty Buildings.

Mr. PLUNKET, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn, said he had that morning received a communication from the Council of the Institute of Architects on the subject of the proposed reconstruction of the Admiralty buildings, and he had no intention to lay it upon the table of the House.

Cheap Fish.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply to Sir George Campbell, said the hon. gentleman asked him if the Government saw their way to remedying the excessive difference between the price of fish brought to the shore and what it was sold to the consumer for. (Laughter.) He should have said himself that that was undoubtedly an opportunity for private enterprise which the hon. gentleman might endeavour to stimulate himself. (Laughter.) With regard to the question whether the Government proposed to add provisions to the Local Government Bill giving the London County Council powers of local legislation sufficient to deal with market monopolies, &c., if the hon. gentleman desired to improve that measure, the Government would be glad of his assistance.

The Chinese in Australia.

In answer to Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir J. GOSER said her Majesty's Government were not in a position to make any statement with respect to the landing of Chinese immigrants in Australia. It was obviously a subject requiring careful consideration.

Supply.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. On the vote of £2,205,300 on account for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments, Mr. A. O'CONNOR maintained that a second vote on account was only justifiable under very exceptional circumstances. Mr. W. H. SMITH was sorry that it was necessary to ask this vote so soon; but the last vote expired on the 31st May, and the money was needed by the Treasury to keep the service of the country going. In answer to Mr. Illingworth, Dr. Clark, and others, Sir J. FERGUSON repeated his assurance, given at the beginning of the session, that her Majesty's Government had not undertaken any engagement which the Government were free to deal with questions as they arose and as the interests of the country required. Mr. HUNTER spoke against the Government scheme for the emigration of crofters, contending that it was quite inadequate to relieve the distress in the Highlands. He moved to reduce

the vote by £100. The Lord Advocate said the Government's policy was to accept the decision of the crofters' commission given some years ago, that without emigration from the Highlands there would be no final or satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The House divided--For the reduction of the vote, 87 against, 88. After some further discussion, Mr. MACLENNAN moved that the question be now put, and on a division there were--For the closure, 103; against, 18. The vote was then agreed to, and reported to the House.

Employers' Liability.

Mr. MATTHEWS moved the second reading of the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill. He repudiated the idea that an employer was to be responsible for all the misdeeds of his servants. He did not propose by the bill to do away with the doctrine of common employment, but to correct an undue extension of that doctrine in the courts of law. In cases of sub-contracting, while the liability of a sub-contractor was kept alive and he was made responsible for what was done under his direction, the principal contractor, the head of the whole job, was to be responsible for defects in plant used for executing the job. The bill did not absolutely prohibit contracting out of its provisions, and as the Government desired to encourage insurance arrangements the bill permitted the employer and workmen to agree to contract themselves out of it where some system of insurance against accidents of all kinds was arranged, the employer making a contribution towards the insurance fund, which represented the proportion of his liability, and the employer becoming guarantor of the solvency of the insurance fund. Compulsory insurance was too new to enforce, but he hoped it would be found to be the mutual interest of the employer and employee to institute a general scheme of insurance. Mr. BROADBENT contended that the abolition of the doctrine of common employment was the only basis upon which this question would ever be satisfactorily settled. After some further discussion the debate was adjourned, and the House afterwards rose.

CLUBS WITH BAD NAMES.

George Crew, 37, who described himself as a "quill-driver," but whose education was described as very imperfect, giving his address as 36, Tower Hamlets-road, Forest Gate, was charged at Stratford with being a disorderly person. At the Old Bailey, on the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning Constable Lewis, 109 J., heard a disturbance at a building called the Leytonstone Working Men's Club. On going near he saw a woman knocking at the door. She informed the officer that her husband was inside, and added that she supposed he would knock her about when he came out, as he generally did. Shortly afterwards the prisoner, with two other men, came out of the club. Prisoner made some remark to one of his companions, and the latter struck at the woman, but did not hit her. They went towards Holloway-road, and the officer, hearing a further disturbance, went there. He heard blows, but did not see any one struck. Seeing the prisoner and his companions there, he ordered them to go away quietly. The prisoner refused, and became very abusive. He also followed the officer, and still further abused him, using abominable language. At length he was taken into custody; then he became very violent, but was ultimately removed to the police station. Prisoner denied the charge of being disorderly, and alleged that the constable, without provocation, seized him and threw him about. That, he said, because he (prisoner) offered to shake hands with the officer and bid him good night. The officer refused, saying, "I don't shake hands with a dog from a dog's hole" (alluding to the club). That was, however, denied. The man defies, who was said to have abused his wife outside the club, was called and partly confirmed the prisoner's statement, but admitted that he had been in the club at least five hours drinking when he thought fit, as also had the prisoner and others. The witness admitted that he was angry at his wife calling for him, but he did not strike her. After a long hearing the magistrate imposed a fine of £10 and 6s. 6d. costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner was removed in custody.

The "Rat-Trap."

Albert Hegram was charged at Dalston Police Court with assaulting William Allerton Frost, the secretary of the British Race Club, Gorham-street, London Fields. There had been a dispute with reference to a member who had been suspended. The defendant followed the secretary into his office, and struck him several blows. He had been expelled the club. His mother said that her boy would not have been in the position he was in if it had not been for "that awful den" of a club, which was called "the rat-trap," and it had been the "utter ruin of her son." Mr. Smith fined the defendant 10s. and costs, but directed the police to call the attention of the Excise authorities to the club.

EXECUTION AT MANCHESTER.

John Alfred Gell was executed at Strangeways Prison, Manchester, on Tuesday morning, for the murder of Mrs. Mary Miller, at Moston. He slept well during the night, and in the morning continued to maintain the impassive demeanour which he had manifested since his conviction. At seven o'clock he had breakfast, and appeared to enjoy it. Afterwards, up to the final scene upon the scaffold, he was ministered to by the prison chaplain. While being ministered to, he said, "Isabella Miller, I hope you have now had your revenge. Good-bye. God bless you." Before the white cap was placed over his head, he said, "I die an innocent man. The Lord have mercy on my soul. I am now about to leave this earth for ever." His voice was firm, and he played extraordinary fortitude. When the bolt was drawn and he fell, he gasped convulsively for a few moments, and then he was used as that with which Dr. Cross was hanged.

THEFT FROM A CLUB--A STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE.

At the Thames Police Court, two men named John Gardner and William Gibson were remanded on a charge of stealing 475 in notes, 43 in gold, and a number of cigars from the premises of the Montagu Club, Stepney Green. It was stated that Gardner had formerly been employed at the club, and that the robbery was committed on Sunday, the money being stolen from out of a box in the manager's room, the box having been broken open. Sergeant Isaac, 24 H., deposed that on Sunday night he was in Harford-street, with Constable 246 H. A man spoke to him, and in consequence of what he said he went to the Gunmaker's Arms Bridge. He could not remember the name of the man, but he told 246 H. to remain on the bridge while he went down Canal-road. He could hear the prisoners having a dispute about the money. One of them said, "I've not got enough, and I will chuck you in the canal if you don't give me 22." The witness then went through the back of a house, and got on to the towing path. As he approached where the prisoners were, one of them shouted, "Chuck it! Here's a copper." He then heard a splash in the canal, and Gardner rushed towards the witness, who told him to stop. Gardner replied, "Let me go, or I'll throw you into the canal." He attempted to get away, and the witness then struck him on the arm with his truncheon. They closed, and the witness threw Gardner on his face, and knelt on him. Police-constable 246 H. was in the meantime struggling with the other prisoner. Before that the witness heard the prisoner throwing money away. On the towing path he found 41 10s. 11d. and some cigars. When searched at the Boat and Police Cigar 42 10s. 6d. in silver and a number of cigars were found on Gardner. Mr. Saunders remanded the prisoners.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF STEALING A CAB.

Edward Napier surrendered to his trial to answer an indictment charging him with stealing a cab, two horses, and some harness, the property of Mr. John Ryland. Mr. George Hagan prosecuted and Mr. Purcell defended. The prosecutor was in the habit of being driven by the prisoner, who is a cabman, from his residence in the Fulham-road to the Savoy Theatre every morning and back from there late in the evening. In November of last year the prisoner suggested to the prosecutor the propriety of his buying a cab and two horses, remarking that, when not required by him, it could be used for the ordinary purposes of hire. By this means the cab would return enough to pay him 30s. a week wages and the cost of maintenance. The prosecutor, therefore, purchased a cab for £235, and two horses and the harness. In April of this year the prosecutor dismissed the prisoner, and on Sunday, the 22nd of April, from something which was said to him by a man named Rivett about having seen his cab without any plates upon it being driven down the Brompton-road, he went to his stables at Chiltern Lodge, and there found that his cab and horses were not there. He spoke to the prisoner, who told him that the horse and cab were in safe keeping, but refused to say where they were, and also to give up the key of the stable. The prosecutor then put himself into communication with the police, and the next time he saw the cab was at Walham Green Police Station, the horses being in the stable of an adjacent public-house under the custody of the police. The plates had been taken off the cab. The prisoner had no interest in the cab beyond his weekly wages. For the defence it was contended the prisoner had worked up a business for the prosecutor, and that he was entitled to some consideration beyond his wages, as he was to all intents and purposes a partner with the prosecutor, and had taken the horses and cab away from him. The prosecutor, however, contended that when the charge was made against him he at once told the police where the things were, and brought them to the station the following morning. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, at the same time expressing an opinion to the effect that the cab and horses were the sole property of the prosecutor.

BURGLARY AT FINCHLEY.

Robert Johnson, 38, shoemaker, and Annie Masters, 21, cartridge maker, were indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Frederick Bellamy, of Afton Lodge, Finchley, and stealing some clocks, pins, linen, and other articles, value £20. Mr. Morice prosecuted; Mr. Keith Frith defended Johnson and Mr. Hurrell the female prisoner. The prosecutor looked his house up on the night of the 9th of April, and the next day found that it had been entered by means of the dining-room window, and that there was the mark of a jemmy on the front door. A quantity of goods which he subsequently identified had been stolen. Detective-sergeant Kitching, Y Division, said that when the prisoners were brought into the Caledonian-road Station he told them the nature of the charge, and the male prisoner asked if the "time had been fixed so as to make the offence burglary." They were taken to Finchley-road Station, where Johnson made a statement to the effect that Masters was innocent, that he bought some of the stolen linen which was found in his possession when arrested in the Caledonian-road of a man in Chapel-street. He asked the man if all was straight, and paid for the things. The man then said, "You had better be caught. You can't get on like this with the police." Johnson added, "I was fairly knocked." Detective-sergeant Anderson, Y Division, who arrested the prisoners in the Caledonian-road at midday on the 12th April, said the female prisoner had with her a pillow-case which was filled with some linen, afterwards identified as the prosecutor's, which she said the male prisoner had asked her to take home and wash. A search was made at Johnson's lodgings and several of the prosecutor's knives, shears, and other articles were found there. Mr. Frith contended there was no evidence to show that his client had broken into the house, and there was ample room for doubt as to whether he had purchased the articles knowing them to have been stolen. The jury acquitted Masters, and found the male prisoner guilty. Detective-sergeant Berry, Y Division, said the prisoner was in 1876 sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for attempted house-breaking, and in 1878 to seven years' penal servitude for burglary. Since then he had done two months for attempting to obtain money for the recovery of a stolen dog, when he had his license revoked. After that he was for a considerable time a member of the Salvation Army. A judge sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Alfred Stevens, 44, salesman, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with obtaining by false pretences from Ingledean Bath the sum of £23, with intent to defraud. Mr. Tickell prosecuted, and Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for the defendant. The prosecutor is a salesman in Spitalfields Market, and the defendant had been a customer for several years. It was the habit of the firm to charge for baskets containing goods and on their return to issue a ticket receipt, on production of which the amount charged for the baskets would be returned. A clerk in the employ of the prosecutor admitted giving the prisoner some receipts for baskets which had not been returned, and alleged that the prisoner gave him 8s. for them on one occasion and 6s. on another. When apprehended the prisoner said he knew nothing about the charge. He was acquitted, and ordered to be discharged.

AN APPEAL.

George Brewster appealed against an order made by Mr. Partridge of 44, a week for the support of the illegitimate child of Louisa Hyland. Mr. Burnie supported the conviction; Mr. Lawless appeared for the appellant. The appellant is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Louisa Hyland a Sunday school teacher. They became acquainted in 1883, and entered into a marriage engagement, which was approved by the friends of both parties. However, in 1886 the appellant became jealous of the attentions paid by Louisa Hyland to another Sunday school teacher, and absented himself from her presence. Subsequently he was teased with being the father of the child by his own father and several other people to whom he gave an evasive answer. In the witness-box he denied the paternity altogether. The court, without any hesitation, affirmed the conviction, with costs.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS--CANADA DOESN'T WANT THEM.

The immigration question is exciting much attention in Canada, owing to the recent heavy arrivals and the strong protests which are being made in the Toronto press against a certain class of immigrants, a considerable proportion of whom are unacquainted with a trade, and arrive in a perfectly destitute condition. When not immediately employed they suffer great hardships, there being no adequate accommodation for such persons. Bitter complaints have been made to reporters and in letters to the newspapers by recent arrivals that they were induced to come out by means of gross misrepresentations, and the Salvation Army and charitable persons have endeavoured to ameliorate their condition by gifts of food and clothing. The Mail protests strongly against the English immigration system as at present carried out, and complains that Canada is made the "dumping" ground by English philanthropists and others for the scourgings of the London East-end slums. It draws attention to the danger to the health of the country in assimilating the diseased offspring of English paupers, and concludes a letter upon the subject as follows:--"The present system works cruel injustice not only to the immigrants, but also to the Canadian labourers and taxpayers. In fact, it is an outrage on all, and should not be quietly borne." The Belgian burgomasters, who have been on a visit to the Lord Mayor of London, left Dover on Thursday for Ostend.

LIFE IN A PARIS "FLAT."

Dwellers in Paris "flats" labour under their progress through life, says a Paris correspondent, under many disadvantages to which the Englishman, whose house is traditionally supposed to be his castle, is a complete stranger. Even those whose fortunes allow them to rent the piano noble, as Italians would call it, that is to say, the first floor above the entrance, are liable to have their sleep frequently disturbed by the squealing of children overhead or by the feet of the guests whom the occupant of the second floor has invited to a soiree dante. The third-floor people are in like manner at the mercy of those above them, and so on until the servants' garrets are reached. Then there is the stable nuisance. This means that the unlucky individual who does not keep the late hours peculiar to the fashionable folk who inhabit his block, bears a pair of steeds prancing into a paved courtyard just as he is in the midst of a gentle slumber after the labours of the day, and he may setem himself lucky if the said steeds do not keep him awake all night by stamping with their hoofs on the stone floors of their boxes. Other instances of this kind could be multiplied ad infinitum, but the discomforts and disadvantages mentioned are nothing compared to those which the unhappy tenants of *res-de-chassees*, or of "ground floors," are compelled to suffer during their occupation of such places. The great nuisance complained of by the ground floor people is the beating of carpets, which becomes intolerable when fine weather sets in. According to the regulations of the municipal authorities, people are not allowed to beat carpets after ten o'clock in the morning; but it is hard enough to be obliged to put up with the annoyance even before ten o'clock. Carpet-beating is performed by shaking the articles in question out of a window, and then knocking the dust well out of them with his stick or a diabolo of instrument specially devised for the purpose. While the beating process takes place molecules of dust descend in thick, dark clouds, not only towards the regions of the ground floor people, but on the devoted heads of city clerks, milkmaids, little workwomen, newspaper-boys, and others whose pursuits call them out in the early morning. No Parisian who has any respect for his clothes, particularly for his hat, would venture along the streets and Boulevards while the carpet-beating is going on, but strangers visiting the capital here frequently fallen victims to their curiosity in wanting to explore the city in the maternal hours. They have gone out, received their baptism of carpet dust, and returned not only disfigured, but with an appalling propensity to use emphatic language of an extremely profane kind.

THE FATAL FIGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

A fight occurred close to Melbourne a short time ago, between two men, named respectively John Hyrons and Matthew Evans, resulting, as was reported in the People, in the death of the former from the injuries received in the conflict. The particulars of the trial are now to hand. The persons who were charged in connection with the affair--viz., the surviving combatant, the seconds, the referee, and the timekeeper, were set at liberty upon finding sureties, and entering into their own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon. His honour said, "There was a highly instructive case of manslaughter. They had only been legally, and not morally, guilty of the crime. The fight was conducted fairly. He did not consider it a prize fight, and the deceased had contributed, perhaps, more to his own death than the accused, seeing that he persisted in continuing, despite their protestations, and expressed his confidence up to the last moment of being able to beat his opponent."

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

The undermentioned have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:--Charles Roper, musician, of the Excellent; Elijah Cook, engine-room artificer, of the Asia; John Phillips, engine-room artificer, of the Excellent; John Hubber, leading stoker, of the Indus; J. K. Collett, ship's corporal, first class, of the Cambridge; G. H. Keen, chief engine-room artificer, and J. W. Thompson, engine-room artificer, of the Indus; Thomas Foster, chief quartermaster, of the Rupert; John Tedrake, William Drake, William Elford, P. F. Loughlin, Samuel Otley, T. M. Clark, Richard Nicolls, and E. Tutte, commissioned boatmen, and Alfred Theobald, William Bond, and S. Stepto, of the Coastguard.

IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Patrick Brennan, 21, described as a shoemaker, was charged with being concerned in stealing a gold chain, value £10, from the person of Mr. Donald Nicoll, J.P., a civil engineer, of Buckingham-crescent, South Hampstead. The prosecutor stated that about half past four o'clock on Saturday, May 5th, he went to the house of Mr. Kirby, an electrician, in Fitch-street, Soho, and while waiting to be let in, two men, of whom Brennan was one, suddenly attacked him from behind. The prisoner snatched his watch chain, and then struck him in the mouth with something hard, breaking one of his teeth. The men ran away, and when the witness followed, he was tripped up and became insensible. Police-constable Darley said he arrested the prisoner in Seven Dials on Wednesday evening. A remand was granted.

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'THE PEOPLE' MIXTURE.

A white crow has been caught at Alton.

Five men have been killed by an explosion of the lamp in the Aber Colliery, Glamorganshire.

Twenty-five crofter families—115 in all—have left Stormoray for Manitoba.

Ludlow Railway Station has been broken into. About £100 is missing.

Launches propelled by vaporised spirit instead of steam are exhibited on the Thames by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., torpedo-boat builders.

There are now on the books of the Aged Pilgrims' Friendly Society 1,174 persons, who receive upwards of £7,450 per annum.

Wolverhampton Art Gallery is to be opened on Sunday afternoon—by way of experiment—from three to five o'clock.

Ja Ja's place of exile is the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. His son, Sunday Ja Ja, accompanies him.

The death of a number of valuable horses in North Adams (Mass.) is attributed to the change in the weather, which suddenly became very warm.

Lord Rosebery went to the People's Palace at the East-end on Monday evening, and opened a new swimming bath, which he had presented to that institution.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ernest Harper, for causing the death of his brother Thomas, at Wolverhampton, by cutting his throat.

No confirmation has been received at Tangier of the report of the murder of the Governor of Mequiner and the defeat of the Moorish troops in an engagement with the rebel Berber tribes.

The bill for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Brazil, recently voted by the Chamber of Deputies, has now been passed by the Senate.

The Emperor of Austria on Monday opened the industrial exhibition, promoted to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne.

At Edinburgh, Murdo MacLeod and Malcolm MacKenzie have been sentenced to five months' imprisonment each for breaking down fences on the Aikman Farm, Lewis.

It has been decided to grant the workmen in the spike nail trade in East Worcestershire and Staffordshire an all round advance of 25 per cent., to commence in June.

At Liverpool, five men convicted of robberies with violence have been sentenced to be flogged, Justice Day observing that he believed that form of punishment reformed more than any other.

Wilmington, P.A., has just had an extraordinary visitation in a shower of black beetles. We are assured that "millions of the animals swarmed through the streets."

A peculiar deposit which resembles clay in liability, but which, when exposed to the air, becomes as hard as granite, has been discovered at the base of Bear Mountain, near Taylorville, N.C.

The Political Correspondence (Vienna) says the Bulgarian Government has called the attention of the Serbian Government to the repeated appearance of bands of Montenegrin and Bulgarian emigrants at different points on the frontier.

The Queen of Greece is about to make a prolonged visit to St. Petersburg, and it is understood that during her visit a marriage will be arranged between her eldest daughter and the youngest brother of the Czar.

Another daring railway robbery is reported from Mexico, a band of masked men attacking a train, killing the conductor and firemen, and fatally wounding other persons. The specie stolen was only a small amount.

A New York doctor is plaintiff in a suit for the recovery of nearly \$150,000 for eight years' medical attendance upon one of his patients. A doctor who requires \$15,000 a year is an expensive luxury.

According to a telegram from Sophia, the brigands who have recently appeared in the Rhodope Mountains prove to be a portion of the band recently dispersed between Dubinitza and Kustendil. The remainder of the band, being unable to cross into Macedonia, are endeavouring to re-enter Serbia.

At Torquay on Thursday, nineteen members of the Salvation Army, including Miss Booth, daughter of General Booth, were charged with taking part in musical processions on Sundays. Fines of 40s. were imposed on four strangers and 20s. each on fourteen local men. No penalty was inflicted on Miss Booth.

In the Inner Temple Gardens on Thursday the Royal Horticultural Society opened a flower show, which, despite the unfavourable weather, was well attended, among those present being the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and Baron Schroeder.

A grand bazaar, on an unusually large scale, was opened at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Thursday, by the Princess of Wales. The object of the bazaar is to further the establishment and maintenance of soldiers and sailors' homes in different parts of the British empire.

General du Barail, in receiving the presents of the Bonapartist committees, set forth the programme of the party. He advocated an "appeal to the people," and urged the necessity of a Cæsarian rule, by which he meant the concentration of powers in a strong hand, in order to save the nation.

Lord Ebury presided at the annual meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution. During the year pensions and temporary relief had been given to the extent of £1,425 5s. By donations £137 3s. had been received from the nobility and others, and £164 15s. 6d. from servants, and £365 14s. in subscriptions from the public and £458 18s. 6d. from servants.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday to arrange for a great meeting in the City to urge the Government to strengthen our national defences. It was addressed by Admiral Sir G. Hornby, Lord C. Beresford, M.P., Admiral Sir G. Elliot, and others, particular stress being laid on the desire to have an inquiry into the adequacy of the Fleet, and it was resolved to ask the Lord Mayor to preside at a meeting at the Guildhall on the 5th of June.

Lord Lansdowne, at a farewell banquet given to him at Ottawa, said that whatever might be the fate of the Fisheries Treaty, nothing could put matters back where they were before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. He described the feeling between the peoples of England and Canada as one of mutual confidence and goodwill, but warned the Canadians of the possible consequences of a policy of commercial union with the United States.

Mr. Balfour addressed a meeting of the Battersea Conservative Association on Wednesday evening. He devoted his speech chiefly to a reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Memorial Hall, and to observations on the recent debates in the House of Commons on Irish matters. He said he had procured returns, at the request of Sir W. Lawson, which showed that the Liberals, when in office, increased sentences on appeal and passed cumulative sentences—in fact, did all that they now complained against the Government for doing.

The Princess of Wales on Monday opened the Anglo-Danish World-Show, organised for the benefit of the British Home for Incurables. Her Royal highness was accompanied by the prince and several other members of the Royal family, and about 10,000 spectators were present. In the evening a festival dinner in connection with the hospital was held in the Conservatory of Albert Hall, and it was announced that the day's proceedings had resulted in the collection of £25,000. On the conclusion of the dinner the company adjourned to the grounds, where a series of tableaux vivants representing scenes from the

fairly tales of Hans Christian Andersen were displayed.

The Brazilian Senate has confirmed the bill for the abolition of slavery recently voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Duke of Buckingham's committee has passed the West Surrey Water Bill, as amended by the House of Commons.

A young Glasgow girl, named Barbara Keith, a couple of days ago tried the experiment of drinking vitriol. She is now dead.

A prize fight of a desperate character took place in the mountain district between Merthyr and Aberdare. The pugilists fought 57 rounds, and one of them was badly bruised.

Diplomatic representations have been made by the Bulgarian Government to the Serbian authorities, as to the insecurity of the frontier owing to the incursions of brigands.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Thursday, in order to arrange the progress of State business previous to her departure for Scotland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit Cambridge on June 8th, as the guests of Trinity College, on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor taking his degree.

The houses of seven or eight farmers were fired into on Sunday by moonlighters, at Knockmogie, in the neighbourhood of Castle Island, but no one was injured.

The sentence of death passed on James White, 60 years of age, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, for the wilful murder of his wife in Piccadilly, has been resented.

The Pope this week received 150 Mexican pilgrims at the Vatican, and, in addressing them, alluded to the possible restoration of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Vatican.

A high authority at the Vatican states that relations, official or semi-official, will be re-established between England and the Vatican in the coming autumn.

Orders were received at Sheerness on Thursday directing Garrison Point Fort to be prepared for the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, who will occupy it during White Nights.

One of the most enterprising of the contractors for the supply of dancing young men for balls—once a distinct necessity of London social life—was himself an elderly Quaker of Radical antecedents from a small provincial town.

At Maghera, county Londonderry, on Thursday, Patrick Bradley, aged 79, was committed for trial for the wilful murder of his nephew, Francis Bradley, whom he is alleged to have shot dead during a dispute about a piece of land.

According to a Board of Trade return of railway accidents during the past year in the United Kingdom, there were 33 persons killed and 647 injured, as against 12 killed and 696 injured in 1886.

At a meeting of the Church of England Funeral Reform Association, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, it was resolved to memorialise the Home Secretary on the subject of town cemeteries and the mode of burial observed.

Numerous requests having recently been made to the Government of India with a view to obtaining subscriptions from Indian princes for English charities, it is pointed out that in consequence of the many claims for charity in India the appeals cannot be placed before the princes.

At the Wimborne (Dorset) Sessions on Thursday, Arthur Seymour Musgrave, builder of Broadstone, Dorset, and his father, Richard Musgrave, were committed for trial, the former charged with giving, and the latter with abetting in giving, a fraudulent bill of sale for £600.

A Simla telegram says the Government has no information tending to confirm the report that the Jemshadis on the Afghan frontier have declared for Russia. The Czar, according to a St. Petersburg telegram, will visit Samarcand in September next.

The appeal of the South-Eastern Railway Company from a judgment of the Court of Appeal in favour of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company on the dispute arising out of their continental traffic agreement, was decided by the House of Lords, their lordships affirming the decision of the court below.

A respectably-dressed single woman named Fanny Bunce has been committed for trial at Birmingham, charged with the wilful murder of her male infant. The dead body of the child was found among some rubbish, and in its mouth a piece of rag had been crammed, which caused suffocation. The accused has confessed her guilt.

The death is announced of Vice-admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B. The deceased admiral, who was extremely popular in the service, served with distinguished gallantry in the Crimea, and his name will be remembered as coming prominently before the public in connection with the naval operations during the recent Egyptian War.

The trial of the action brought by the executors of the late Sir Francis Gooch against Sir Alfred, the present baronet, concluded this week. It was brought to recover the value of articles left by Sir Francis to Mrs. Shippey. The jury found for the plaintiff for about £150, but against him upon a counter-claim for £400. Mr. Justice Hawkins said he should leave the parties to move the Divisional Court for judgment.

The police found the following posted in several places in the neighbourhood of Ennis the other morning:—"Notice.—Boycott! Boycott! John Carrig, of Tiernacane, who is sympathising with emergency men and giving information to the police, together with supplying them with milk and butter. The man that violates this will be the target of our short snider rifle.—By order of the Vigilance Committee, Captain Moonlighter."

A remarkable case of attempted suicide has been investigated at Eastbourne. Louisa Dawes, well-dressed and middle-aged, was found in the sea near Wish Tower, and she bit and pelted with stones two women who tried to rescue her. When dragged out of the water, she said she was the subject of the "curse" of a local clergyman, and that she did not want to live. She was committed for trial.

A daring burglary was attempted at The Limes, Harefield-road, Brockley, the residence of Mr. Henry Moore, of Her Majesty's Treasury. Mr. Moore was away from home, but Mr. W. Asell Moore, his eldest son, hearing the men cutting the glass in the library window, raised an alarm, and through the speedy aid of the police, in less than half-an-hour both of the burglars were lodged at the police-station. They were brought before the magistrates at Greenwich and remanded.

At Lambeth Police Court a pawnbroker was summoned for detaining a watch, which had been stolen from the complainant, and upon which the defendant had advanced £7. The pawnbroker had taken every precaution he could in making the advance, and had offered the complainant to have his loss with him. The magistrate now ordered the watch to be given up to the complainant on the latter paying £5 10s. to the pawnbroker.

Two houses in East-street, Manchester-square, which were in course of demolition, have collapsed, burying two men in the ruins. The men were speedily extricated and conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. One of them, who was not seriously injured, was allowed to go home, but the other, a man named William Barrett, whose ribs were fractured and who had sustained internal injuries was detained in the hospital.

In the Queen's Bench Division, the case of Macobee v. Macnally has been heard, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the alleged wrongful using of the plaintiff's professional name of "The Two Macs" and for an injunction restraining the defendant from using the name. The defendant's case was that the title was assigned to a former joint agent, it being understood that he should not part with it to either the plaintiff or the defendant. Eventually

the action was dismissed with costs and the interim injunction dissolved.

In aid of the funds of the Queen Victoria Orphanage, Kilburn, Princess Mary of Teck opened a bazaar at the Princess' Hall, Piccadilly.

The death-rate in London fell last week to 16.6 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate since the beginning of October last.

The general elections in Queensland have resulted up to the present in the Opposition securing 33 seats against 19 won by Ministerialists.

Drumard House, near Mohill, county Leitrim, the residence of Mr. William Percy Jones, J.P., has been burned to the ground.

The German Government has resolved not to change the route by which the German and English mails were conveyed between Berlin and Flushing.

At Wednesbury, two ironworkers have been ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for being principals in an alleged prize fight for £1 a side.

Two members of the Salvation Army have been fined at Rugby for an assault upon Mrs. Beatty, wife of Captain Beatty. A cross-summons against the lady was dismissed.

Four boys were fishing on Lough Neagh, about a mile from the Derry shore, when a sudden squall upset the boat, and two of them were drowned.

Sentences varying from five years' penal servitude to twelve months' hard labour were passed at the Liverpool Assizes upon four men convicted of criminal or indecent assaults upon young girls.

At Bow-street Police Court a man named Henry Field has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing five Persian carpets, value £50, the goods of Messrs. Maple and Co., Tottenham Court-road.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at a festival dinner held at the Hotel Metropole in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital. Subscriptions amounting to about £3,000 were announced.

The United States Senate has refused to consider the Fisheries Treaty in open session. The further consideration of the treaty has been postponed until the 21st.

A disastrous accident has occurred on the Moscow-Kursk Railway. Eleven passengers were killed and twenty-seven injured, eighteen seriously.

The committee appointed to inquire into the differences between the governor of Western Australia and the chief Justice has reported in effect that both were to blame, and they are in effect to be told to "kiss and be friends."

The result of torpedo experiments which have been carried out at Portsmouth is held to demonstrate that steel booms for ships are preferable to wooden ones as defences against explosives.

Mr. George Faudel Phillips, the newly-elected alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within—in succession to his father, Sir Benjamin Phillips, resigned—has been duly admitted and sworn as a member of the Court of Aldermen.

The President of the United States is authorised, failing diplomatic action, to take such steps as may be necessary to collect indemnity from Venezuela for the seizure of three New York steamers.

Prince Ferdinand before leaving Rastchuk received a deputation of a patriotic committee, and conferred decorations on the members. Addressing the deputation he said, "You have fought for a just cause. Be prepared to do the same again if the occasion should arise."

The Archbishop of York, in opening a free library at Whitehaven, deprecated an excessive study of the classical languages to the neglect of the English tongue. The ancient writers, he contended, had no monopoly either of beauty of style or taste.

Complaint was made at the annual meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders this week that seven millions of francs were yearly going into English pockets, under the arrangement of 1884. It was, however, explained that a lower tariff had to be adopted to induce traffic.

At St. Helena, the county coroner imposed a fine of 40s. upon the matron of the Cottage Hospital because she refused to attend an inquest touching the death of a man who died in the institution, the ground of her refusal being that the inquest was held in a public-house.

William Kidd, a licensed victualler, who had been found guilty at the assizes of offences under the Bankruptcy Act, had in the interval made disclosure of some £300 worth of his property. He was sentenced to the mitigated punishment of six months' hard labour.

France has discovered a more satisfactory armour-plate. It is composed of an elastic material known as amorpho-cellulose, and seems to be a compound of caoutchouc. It is asserted that if this substance is pierced by a projectile the hole either closes up or contracts to such a degree that the ingress of water is trifling.

The wheat crop in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, which in 1887 produced 132,000,000 bushels, this year promises to yield 50,000,000. Assuming that there is elsewhere in the States an equality of production in the two years, a total crop of 400,000,000 bushels only is indicated, with a surplus for export of perhaps 50,000,000 bushels.

Rachel Petrie Brown, of Aberdeen, believed that the permanent insanity of her husband—who is confined in the Oldmachar Poorhouse—entitled her to marry another man, and thus Francis Watson led her to the altar. However, a day's imprisonment was all the punishment which Sheriff Wilson meted out to her.

The Prince of Wales held a review of troops on Wimbledon Common on Tuesday, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. His Royal highness was accompanied by the Princess Louise, the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, Prince George of Greece, and the Duke and Duchess Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court the Rev. H. S. Hawkins obtained a verdict for £1,000 against the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company, who in April, 1884, purchased his property in Lambeth-street for £27,000, and in December of that year erected buildings which shut out light and air from his remaining property, in respect of which the action was brought.

A Midland porter, named Joseph Webb, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, by the Luton magistrates for appropriating excess fares paid by passengers to the amount of 9s. 4d. He had been in the service of the company since 1877, had a wife and eight children, and his wages were 17s. 6d. week. He has hitherto borne a good character.

The French authorities propose to increase the present toll-tax on passengers embarking or disembarking at Calais and Boulogne from 1fr. per head to about 1s. 6d. per head. The cause of this is that the estimated amount for building the harbours has been found to be insufficient, and a further sum of about £150,000 is required to complete the works.

Sir Andrew Clarke, late Inspector-general of fortifications, urges that there should be a careful inquiry into the naval strength needed to render an invasion impossible, and to provide the protection which our commerce demands. This being authoritatively determined, the navy of England should be brought up to it as rapidly as shipbuilding will permit, the great commercial ports should be protected, the sailing stations garrisoned, and a few new type of guns added to the fortresses.

A few months ago a constable discovered two men committing a burglary in Virgin Avenue, Maida Vale, and called to his assistance a gunner of the Royal Artillery named Keene. The constable arrested one man and Keene arrested the other, but not until the prisoner had cut one of Keene's eyes out with a stone. Keene was consequently discharged from the Artillery, and the police raised among themselves £75, which sum

has been presented to Keene as a token of his gallantry.

Fine rains have fallen in Victoria and New South Wales.

There are at present twenty-three children under the care of the Bank Clerks' Orphanage.

Wandsworth is to have a new church to accommodate 780 persons. It is to cost £6,500.

New York possesses several gipsies who are worth over \$100,000 a-piece.

Roscoe Conkling once declared that eighty-four languages and dialects are spoken in the streets of New York.

Swansea is a paradoxical town. Among its officers is an ale-taster. A confirmed testotellar has been appointed to the position.

The latest idea of New York philanthropy is to build a school for servant girls. The promoters want \$50,000; they have got \$7,000.

Mr. Agn-Gardner has given Cheltenham—the town he represents in Parliament—£25,000 for the purchase of a large recreation-ground.

The Federal Council of Berne has fixed September 15th as the date for the international conference on a uniform code of railway bye-laws.

The French Government has vetoed the grant of 10,000 francs by the Paris Municipal Council in aid of the glassblowers on strike.

It has been figured out in America that there are 31 criminals to every 1,000 bachelors, and only 11 criminals to every 1,000 married men.

The other morning the dead body of the wife of a labourer at High Dykehead, near Hamilton, was found in the road near that place. Death was due to heart disease, accelerated by exposure.

The Boston (U.S.) Board of Health notes a singular fact that while the average length of human life in Massachusetts is increasing, working women enjoy but a comparatively short life.

The first State ball at Buckingham Palace will take place on June 6th, and the first concert on June 22nd. The second concert will take place on June 29th, and the second State ball on July 10th.

There has been some more fighting between Korosk and Assouan, Sheikh Maleh, of the Bishareen tribe, having attacked and routed the Derwishes.

Ten species of North American birds are named extinct. Of these, two—the great auk and the Labrador duck—are believed to have become extinct.

The Middlesex Hospital contains 310 beds. The average number of patients treated during the last five years has been 2,635 in-patients and 30,942 out-patients.

A Louisiana lady, who was once famous for her wealth and the number of her slaves, now earns a few cents a day by picking cotton on the plantation that was her own before the war.

In Russia, bricks are mostly hand-made, although lately a good many makers have secured machines obtained principally from this country and Germany. The colour of the bricks is either pink or red.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, in presiding over a meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, called attention to the possibilities for European enterprise and colonisation in certain parts of South Africa.

What is the effect of alcohol on the brain? The examination of a Philadelphia drunkard, who died in a fit of horrors, revealed, so it is declared, that his brain was as hard as cheese. It had been literally pickled in alcohol.

Little Hugh Fraser, the four-year-old son of Alexander Fraser, of Kirkcaldy, was playing on the banks of the river, where some men had been engaged in forming the foundation for a new bridge, when he fell into a hole in which there was a great depth of water, and was drowned.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 30,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of use it was turned into a toothpick mill.

Mr. Lewin, of Dunningworth Hall, Tunstall, was driving into Ipswich with his wife and daughter, when the horse slipped, and the occupants of the trap were thrown into the road. Mrs. Lewin died shortly after from the injuries she received.

A Russo-Swedish Boundary Commission has been appointed, with the object of surveying and accurately defining in the course of the coming summer the frontier between Finland and Sweden. The work of delimitation will probably occupy three months.

Lady Salisbury unveiled, at the Mansion House on Tuesday, a bust of the Prime Minister, which has been subscribed for by the members of the corporation. The Lord Mayor conveyed it to the care of the chairman of the City Lands Committee, Mr. F. Green.

By the will of the late Mr. Henry Ritchie Cooper Wallace, of Busbie and Cloncaird, Ayrshire, £7,000 will now be applied to establishing a life boat on the Ayrshire coast, to be named the Busbie and the residue, amounting to £21,000, is to be paid to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

In point of exports, Mexico's foreign trade has shown a considerable growth in the last five years. Exports have increased from \$29,928,097 in '80-'81, to \$43,647,717 in '85-'86. Still, the increase has been almost wholly in the one item of precious metals.

Denmark has a novel insurance society. Only young girls are admitted as members. Each member pays a small sum yearly, beginning at the age of thirteen. If the member marries she forfeits all her rights; if she remains single she receives a pension at the age of forty.

At the Lambeth Police Court, William Hollewell was charged with setting fire to a house with intent to defraud an insurance company. The evidence showed that the house, which was rented by the prisoner, was discovered to be on fire, that on him was found a fire insurance policy for £100. He was remanded without bail.

As a further act of clemency, the German Emperor has ordered that men condemned by naval or military courts-martial to life imprisonment may be released if their conduct be good after ten years; while others sentenced to lesser terms may, on similar conditions, be liberated at the expiration of three years.

Mrs. Mary Rock, 70 years old, of West Eighteenth-street, New York, while kneeling at prayer three weeks ago in her room on the top floor, was attacked and bitten in the ankle by a pet cat. The cat had to be beaten off by her daughter. Erysipelas soon set in, and the old lady was dead in a few days.

The prize of £20 offered by the London Chamber of Commerce for the best specimens of British grown tobacco has been awarded to Messrs. J. Carter and Co., High Holborn, W.C. Mr. W. L. Wigam, Larkfield House, Maidstone; Sir Edward Birbeck, Bart., M.P., Norwich; and Mr. John Graves, Church, Villa, Skirbeck, Boston, Lincolnshire, shared specimens that were commended.

A movement in connection with the excessive hours of labour in the East-end of London has resulted in some 300 Jewish and German journeymen bakers leaving their work. They demand better wages as well as shorter hours. The men paraded the streets during the day, stopping at every baker's shop and cheering, whereupon the men inside generally turned out and joined the strikers.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Charles Wood, the jockey, against the Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, was before the Queen's Bench Division upon an appeal of the defendant from a refusal to allow him to amend his statement of defence. The defendant had accused the plaintiff of preventing the horse Success from winning races at Lewes and Alexandra Park, and he desired to add to his pleadings that the plaintiff was in the habit of unfairly and dishonestly riding races.

The appeal was dismissed upon plaintiff's counsel undertaking not to object at the trial to the

defendant giving general evidence as to plaintiff's character.

The French Ministry anticipate opening a credit of 30,000,000 francs for coast defences.

Mr. J. Aird, M.P., presided over the annual festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, held at the Alhambra Tavern. Donations were announced amounting to £4,170.

The Pope received 700 pilgrims from Malta, who presented him with jubilee presents, among the gifts being a model of the grotto in which St. Paul resided during his sojourn at Malta.

There were 599 in-patients in the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children at Chelsea during the year. The out-patients, however, numbered no less than 39,432.

One of the great objects of the Boulangist movement—as interpreted by one of the general's lieutenants—is the abolition of the wages system in France.

General Boulanger is understood to be dissatisfied with the result of his political tour on account of the apathy shown by the middle classes. The general is expected shortly to make a declaration in favour of an appeal to the people.

The Cabinet Committee which is to consider the subject of Imperial defence consists (so it is said) of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Stanhope, and Lord G. Hamilton.

Boston has another sensation. L. W. Holmann, a prominent real estate agent, is under arrest, charged with conspiring to secure the murder of a half sister, whose inheritance he desired to obtain.

Thomas Walsh, who was sentenced in 1882, at the Old Bailey, to seven years' penal servitude, for transmitting arms to Ireland, has been released.

At a charitable bazaar held at Brunswick House, Wandsworth-road, Mr. J. L. Toole presented the famous monologue, "Trying a Minstrel," and Mr. Charles Collette gave his popular burlesque lecture on geography.

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke on Tuesday opened a bazaar at Queen's Park, Kilburn, in aid of the Primitive Methodist Church Fund. There was a large attendance, and both Sir Charles and Lady Dilke addressed the meeting.

The revenue received from April 1st to the 12th inst. amounts to £10,561,352, or £130,184 less than for the corresponding period of last year; while the expenditure was £12,002,184, being £989,068

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STRANGE AFFAIR NEAR THE STRAND.

Alleged Fatal Assault and Robbery.
Mr. John Troutbeck, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry on Thursday at the St. Martin's Vestry Hall concerning the death of Amos Richard Peachey, 48, a pensioner, recently employed at Mitchell's, Bond-street, and lately residing at 18, Russell-street, Covent Garden. As Peachey, the widow, stated that on the night of Saturday, the 21st ult., her husband left home in his usual good health for the purpose of going to the New Cut to purchase some provisions, and she next saw him in the Charing Cross Hospital, where, on the following Friday, he told her that after making his purchases he returned to the Strand, and he called at the commissionaire's mess, to which he formerly belonged. Having, he said, paid for two glasses of bitter, he was accompanied by two members of the corps as far as the corner of St. Martin's-lane, where they bade him "Good night." He then went into a passage in or near Bedfordbury, and while there he was set upon by five men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his basket, containing a leg of mutton, some tea, some cups and saucers, and other articles. He added that a policeman came to his rescue, but the officer was also knocked down and kicked by the men, who then ran away. By the Coroner: Her reason for informing the police of what her husband had told her was because she thought it was the duty of the hospital authorities to do so. The deceased described one of his assailants as a short dark man, with a scar on his face. She had not heard anything of a woman being with her husband at the time. The witness might have said that her husband had been run over, but that must have been prior to his statement as to the assault. Henry, Michael O'Brien, cantenier steward at the commissionaire's mess, Exchange-court, Strand, having deposed that the deceased was quite sober when he left there, William Waters, night porter at Charing Cross Hospital, stated that Peachey came there in a hansom cab, accompanied by a woman wearing a light dress. Directly the witness removed the deceased, the woman jumped out of the cab and walked towards the Strand. The deceased paid the cabman, whose number was not taken. By the Jury: The witness was supposed to be a number of all cabmen who brought patients to the hospital. Mr. Carthew Davis, house-surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, said the deceased said something about being knocked down, but he was very incoherent. He was in great pain, having five or six broken ribs. Death ensued on Monday morning. Witness heard nothing of a policeman being injured. A post mortem examination revealed eight broken ribs, one of which had penetrated the lungs. There was a slight laceration of the brain, which might have been occasioned by a fall. The man had not been run over, as his ribs had been forced inwards. The injuries were compatible with his having been kicked. At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE ANTI-TITHE AGITATION.

Irish Methods in Wales.
On Thursday Mr. Stevens, with emergency men and a large force of police, left Denbigh for Llanfild, where they detained upon some twelve farms for tithes. A crowd followed and groaned at the party, and at one time a serious conflict ensued. A farmer's son, named John Jones, Nant, was shouting at the emergency men, when he was seized by Mr. Stevens, and immediately a conflict between the police and the people occurred. Seven persons, including several women, were badly injured. An old man, over 70, sustained two wounds on the head and a number of people, of ages ranging from 16 to 60, had to be medically treated by Dr. Pritchard, at a farmhouse. In all thirty-five people in the crowd were more or less injured. One policeman and one emergency man were wounded. On leaving the district a woman carrying a black flag preceded the people. The tithes party on returning to Denbigh were received with groans and hisses, and but for the timely interference of Mr. Howell Gee, who endeavoured to pacify the people, serious bloodshed would again have been caused.

A JUDGE ON MODERN JUSTICE.

In the Queen's Bench Division this week, the case of Kelly v. Briggs came before Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Wills upon appeal from chambers. It was an action for damages for seduction, and it had been ordered that the plaintiff should give particulars of time and place. This order was now appealed against, and it was submitted, upon the authority of Thompson v. Berkeley, 47 Law Journal, New Series, that such particulars should be ordered unless upon an affidavit of the defendant that he was not guilty of the seduction. Mr. Justice Field said that in such a case a man came into the court absolutely unprotected unless he had such particulars. It was an instance of what happened under the modern form of pleading. Justice was brought to people's doors, but it was not cheap. The registrar had made a reasonable order which had been complied with at an expense of 6s. 6d., but no. There was an authority against the order, as there was an appeal to the judge and from him to this court. In his opinion the case referred to as an authority against the order did not decide that there should be no such order without an affidavit from the defendant. The appeal was dismissed.

A LEAP FROM HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

At the Hammersmith Police Court on Thursday, Edward Pointer, a coachman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide from Hammersmith Bridge. Evidence was given to the effect that prisoner was seen to walk upon Hammersmith Bridge, and immediately afterwards he was not over and kept in the Thames. A waterman, named Keen, who was near with a boat, rowed to the spot, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in dragging the would-be suicide out of the water. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he jumped into the river because he thought the police were after him. He had stolen a duck's egg. Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner in order that a surgeon might see him.

REMARKABLE PLUCK OF A CHILD.

At an inquest at Bristol on Thursday, on the body of Frank Jenkins, aged 6 months, it was stated that the deceased with a little brother aged 4 years, was left under the care of a sister aged 11 years. The latter gave the child a toy lantern and went out. The infant, while playing with the lantern, set his clothes on fire. The boy of 4 took the baby out of his crib, and though its clothes were in flames carried it downstairs shouting for assistance. A neighbour came and extinguished the flames, but the infant died from the injuries.

BRITISH ANNEXATION IN THE PACIFIC.

It is stated that Captain Sir William Wiseman, R.N., on behalf of the British Government, has annexed the islands Fanning, Christmas, and Penryn in the Pacific, lying to the south of the Sandwich Islands. It is understood that in case of emergency these islands might be used as stores or for coaling stations.

At Sheffield Infirmary on Thursday, a patient, named Thomas Crossland, clad in his night-shirt, emerged from the top story window and threw himself to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. On being picked up he was found to be fatally injured.

Men and women struggling among the tombs, rolling on the ground, hitting, swearing, and cursing. This was witnessed in the St. Etienne cemetery a couple of days ago, during the burial of a workman. It all arose through some foolishly partisan suddenly producing a red flag. When he and his fellow-Communists had been worsted, the body was committed to the grave.

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

Opening Ceremony.
On Saturday afternoon the Lord Mayor formally declared open the new Italian Exhibition at West Brompton. The proceedings of the day were carried out in a large marquee outside the exhibition building. Beyond the crimson carpeted dais prepared for the reception of the Lord Mayor there was but little attempt at decoration, although from the canvas roof depended a number of the red, green, and white banners of the kingdom which has furnished the exhibition with its raison d'être. The gates were opened to the public at two o'clock, although for some time previously stray visitors were, after much pressure, admitted by Italian attendants, whose ignorance of all languages save that of their native land led somewhat to irritation on the part of those who crowded round the principal entrance before the authorised hour of admission. In the marquee there had assembled, far in excess of its seating capacity, a large and fashionable company, which included Lady Colin Campbell, Miss Fortescue, and others equally well known. The Lord Mayor, M.P., Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. Henniker-Henson, M.P., and several members of the Nationalist party. Before the arrival of the Lord Mayor, a selection of music was played by the exhibition band, under the direction of Mr. Hiram Henton, who has been appointed musical director by the executive committee, and who occupied a similar position at the unfortunate Albert Palace. Upon the arrival of the Lord Mayor he was addressed by Mr. J. R. Whiteley, the director, general, who pointed out that this was the second exhibition held in the building and grounds. Civilization was said to travel from the East to the West, but in this case they had reversed the direction. From the Wild West of America they had turned to the Mediterranean; from the New World to historic Italy. They hoped, however, that those who visited the first exclusively Italian Exhibition held beyond the boundaries of the peninsula would find that it was not a step backward they had taken, but an onward leap. Exhibitions like this, representing on an extensive scale and in a vivid and picturesque manner the arts, industries, and resources of friendly and allied nationalities, must be productive of advantage not only to the nations which offer to the view choice examples of their life and products, but must possess no little interest and afford no insignificant instruction for the inhabitants of Great Britain, who find brought to their doors the means of observing what is being done among the most admirably gifted of their contemporaries. The Cavalier L. Bonacina (president of the London committee) having also spoken, the Lord Mayor said: I feel certain that I shall be expressing the sentiment, not only of the council and committee of this exhibition, but of all present, when I say that we very much regret that by a misadventure which, though happily not serious, is sufficiently inconvenient to cause him to remain in Italy, we are deprived this afternoon of the august presence of the Prince of Naples, who had been deputed by the King of Italy to undertake the duty, in his Majesty's name, of opening this exhibition. Had his Royal highness been present, we should have welcomed him on his first visit to this country, not only by reason of the universal respect and esteem which are entertained here for his illustrious parents and for the memory of his distinguished grandfathers, King Victor Emmanuel, but on account of the cordial and earnest sympathy and good feeling which exists between the kingdom of Italy and the United Kingdom, whose interests abroad have so much in common, and among whose peoples there has ever been a hearty and sincere attachment. In the unavoidable absence of his Royal highness, I was invited, as Lord Mayor, and as representing the City of London, to occupy his place, and I consented to discharge this duty, although I considered it might well have been entrusted to a nobler and more competent hands. I am convinced that this exhibition will prove not only a very great attraction in the coming season in London, but a valuable means of infusing increased interest in the arts, sciences, and manufactures which are associated with the realm of Italy. You illustrate the past by giving us representations of those grand edifices and scenes which have played their part in the history of the world, both in Pagan and Christian periods, and you interest us in the present by presenting a magnificent collection of what Italy can produce in the way of painting and sculpture, and by exhibiting in working array those industries which make Italy so famous. With all these advantages I cannot but predict a great success for your exhibition, and with every good wish for its prosperity and for the future of the kingdom of Italy and its august rulers, I now declare the Italian Exhibition in London open.—A concert followed, in which Madame Nordica and Madame Sandon took part. The refreshment arrangements are, as in the case of the exhibition last year, in the hands of Messrs. Berriman and Co., who are represented by Mr. H. Todman.

SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, Joseph William Marie, 29, of Westbourne Park Crescent, was charged with stealing 3s. the money of his employer, Mr. William Whiteley of Westbourne Grove, near Queen's Road, Bayswater. Mr. Richard Burbridge, general manager, said that the prisoner was an assistant in the cheese department. His attention was called to the prisoner in consequence of the duplicate of a bill for 7d. which had been passed into the desk for goods purchased by a lady residing at Wilton-place, Hyde Park Corner. He asked the prisoner how much the goods came to, and he replied 3s., and when further asked what had become of the 3s., he admitted that he had put it into his pocket. Alfred Whitehead, buyer of the goods, said he noticed the prisoner stoop in a suspicious manner after serving a lady, and that aroused his suspicion. He questioned the prisoner, and ascertained that he had sold the lady some bacon. He was greatly confused, and represented that he did not know where the bill was. The prisoner, in making out the bill, should have stated the amount of the purchase fully, but he omitted the 3s. in the duplicate that he passed into the desk. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Burbridge, and Detective-sergeant Martin afterwards arrested Marie. In reply to the manager, said Burbridge, said the prisoner had been in their employ since November, and was a good character. Since his arrest, however, quite five or six other cases had been discovered against him.—Mr. Cooke passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT CANONBURY.

At Dalston Police Court on Thursday, a repulsive-looking fellow, giving the name of William Japp, was charged, before Mr. Justice Smith, with disorderly conduct at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Swan, No. 8, Northampton Park, Canonbury. Prosecutrix stated that on the previous night she answered a knock at the door, and saw the prisoner, who said, "Good evening, ma'am. Do you know me?" She replied that she did not know him, and he continued, "Not know me! I have driven your water cart for the past fourteen years." Witness asked him what he wanted, and he said, "I have had an accident, and been run over." Witness replied, "The hospital is your proper place." Prisoner said, "I don't want the hospital. I want work." He then wished to enter the house to show witness his bad leg, and then to bandage his varicose veins. She refused, and shut the door in his face, but he remained in the forecourt, and used abusive language, at the same time threatening to smash the windows. Witness sent her little boy for a policeman, and the prisoner threw two large stones through the drawing-room window. He ran away and witness followed.—Police-constable 47 J. deposed to taking the man into custody, and he did not know he was drunk.—The magistrate sent prisoner to goal for a month, with hard labour.

LONDON JOURNAL.—One Penny. Every Wednesday. Sent by Post. Sold by all News-vendors. Advertisers.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Land League Accounts.

An application was made in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on behalf of the defendants in the action of Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the Times for an order under the Bankers' Act entitling them to inspect the books of the Hibernian Bank of Dublin and its branch in Tubbercurry for the purpose of the defence, it being alleged that the accounts of the Land League, the Ladies' Land League, and the National League were kept in those banks. An order had been made by the English Court giving the defendants liberty to make the inspection, and their solicitor attended in Dublin for the purpose, and had an interview with the secretary of the Hibernian Bank, who stated that he would give instructions to the manager of the Saville branch, where, it was alleged, the accounts were kept, to allow the inspection; but when the solicitor presented himself there he was informed that none of the accounts mentioned were, or had been, kept there, and an inspection was refused. It was urged that although the accounts might not have been kept under the name mentioned, such accounts had been kept there. The court held that under the Bankers' Act they had no jurisdiction to make the order.

Wanting Sterner Measures.

The following (a brief summary of which has been telegraphed) appears in the New York Times of May 3rd:—"A circular, bearing signatures of Irishmen in Connaught, Munster, Ulster, Antrim, Carlow, Clare, Cork, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Roscommon, Sligo, Louth, Kildare, Wick, Wexford, and Tipperary, has been issued as an appeal to sympathisers in this country: 'We believe the time has come, they say, to forsake the forum and take up the resources of civilisation; to boldly, manfully, and legitimately wrest by force that right of self-government which our greatest statesmen have failed to obtain by oratory, profound reasoning, and the force of public opinion (unfortunately relied on too much). We never believed in England's conceding any advantage to Ireland except through fear. We appeal to you on behalf of our other land to come to the rescue in a manner more practical. We declare in the face of the world, in order to succeed in reconquering the inalienable rights all men receive at their birth, we will employ every means that science, or even despair, shall place within our reach; we will continue, while life is left us, to destroy every vestige of English rule in Ireland, without fear or truce; and we swear in the sacred name of our country, by the sufferings of those who endure the tortures of imprisonment for their love of country, by the dear and revered names of those who have died for her freedom, that we shall cease only with the recognition of her independence.'

Hoaxing Guardians at the Expense of the Pope.

The Papal decree has been made the subject of an extraordinary hoax in Ireland. A document has been sent round to all the boards of guardians and other Irish authorities, to which the name of the clerk of the Cork Union is forged, transmitting a resolution purporting to have been passed by the Cork board of guardians, with a request that after a certain date, the boards should forward without delay to the Catholic and Protestant Bishops, the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Parnell, and Colonel Sanderson, as representatives in Parliament of the National and Orange Parties. The hoax, however, has now been detected. The Catholics denounce it as most insulting to the Pope. The resolution is as follows:—"That from the days of St. Patrick and his predecessors the Christian Church of Ireland always held to the Catholic faith, pure and undefiled, and regulated their own ecclesiastical affairs without foreign interference; that from the day a Pope of Rome professed to have sold Ireland to a king of England for a stipulated payment of the beggary 'tribute' or dues of one penny a year out of each inhabited house, our unfortunate country has become the permanent abode of strife, hunger, and misery; that we now hereby declare that we will no longer permit any Italian, or any other foreigner or potentate, under any pretence whatever, to exercise jurisdiction in Ireland, and we call on the memories of all Irish churches to unite with us as one man in resisting such usurpation, and to join in the united, patriotic, and Catholic prayer of 'God Save Ireland!'"

Release of Mr. Cox, M.P.

Mr. Cox, M.P., was released from Limerick Gaol on Wednesday, having undergone as a first-class misdemeanant a month's imprisonment for a speech at Ennis on the occasion of Mr. Conboy's visit.

Fatal Attack on a Process Server.

The bailiff, William Leahy, whose right temple was fractured at Doon, last week, while serving a writ of habeas corpus on the Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Roman Catholic clergyman, died this week in Tipperary Workhouse Hospital. The constabulary have arrested Ryan, the man who was the servant of Father O'Donnell, and the accused has been remanded pending the magisterial investigation. The boy Robert Wood, for whose production the writ was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, on the application of his mother, a Protestant, has not yet been forthcoming. Great excitement has been caused in Doon by the receipt of news of the death of Leahy. In the Queen's Bench Division the case was again mentioned. Mr. Ball, who appeared for the mother, stated that the rev. gentleman had been guilty of gross disrespect to the court, and his conduct resulted in a most disgraceful manner. Mr. Justice O'Brien remarked that the child had been traced to the priest's house, and the mother, who was entitled to the custody of her son, did not get him. The court accordingly would make an order requiring Mr. O'Donnell to make a return of the writ in three days, and directed Hayes to produce the boy on Friday. The remains of the bailiff, William Leahy, were brought to Limerick by train for interment. Great indignation was expressed by the populace at Leahy's action in going into Doon Chapel to effect service of the writ, and people threatened to throw the body into the river. Three or four local undertakers refused to supply a hearse or coffin for the funeral, which was carried out at night under police protection.

Remarkable Seizure for Rent.

A remarkable seizure for rent is reported from county Meath. Before daybreak the sub-tenant and a large staff suddenly appeared at the farm of a man named McEvoy, near Lyston, and seized the property, which had been between £700 and £800 for rent. Before McEvoy was out of bed, his entire stock, numbering over two hundred head of sheep, lambs, cows, horses, and store cattle, were driven away to the railway station. Here a special cattle train had been chartered for their removal to Maryborough, where they will be sold. This is one of the largest seizures ever effected in county Mayo.

Disloyal Militia.

It is reported in Dublin that the military authorities have ordered a private investigation into the conduct of Militia at Ennis on Tuesday. According to reports, when the Clare Artillery Militia assembled at Ennis Barracks to undergo the annual course of twenty-seven days' training, the battalion almost with one accord saluted Colonel O'Callaghan with three groans, and then cheered for William O'Brien. It is stated the men are preparing a protest against serving under Colonel O'Callaghan. Pickets have been sent out to arrest several men who left the barracks. Colonel O'Callaghan has property at Bodeke.

Poisoning Wells.

A Limerick correspondent says:—Two wells on the O'Grady estate at Hurlerstown were reported to be poisoned on Monday last. The O'Grady estate is in the possession of the late Lord de Vries.

emergency bailiffs in charge of the vacant farms from which tenants were recently evicted were, it is stated, in the habit of drawing their water from the wells in question.

Tenant's Interest in a Farm.

The tenant's interest in a farm of 240 acres, near Lismore, county Waterford, has been put up to auction. The farm is held from the Duke of Devonshire at a judicial rent of £350 per annum. After brisk competition the interest was sold for £325.

The Parnellites and the Pope.

A meeting of Irish Roman Catholic members of Parliament was held in Dublin on Thursday to consider the Papal rescript. Resolutions were adopted embodying a reply, to be sent to the Vatican, declaring that the allegations in the Papal circular are unfounded, and declining to recognise the right of the Holy See to interfere in the political affairs of Ireland.

A POOR LAW INSPECTOR SUMMONED.

Mr. Burton F. H. Todd was summoned at Hammersmith Police Court by Francis John Watson, relieving officer of the Fulham Union, in respect of the maintenance of his wife. The defendant did not appear, but he was represented by a solicitor. The relieving officer said the defendant's wife was receiving out relief. Mr. Todd was an inspector of the Poor Law Board, and the proceeds of £450 a year, and possessed a private income. Ten years ago the defendant and his wife separated by mutual consent. At that time Mr. Todd had a private income. Since then she had lost it, and was now perfectly destitute. He had been in communication with Mr. Todd's solicitors, but he had not succeeded in effecting an arrangement. On behalf of the defendant, it was stated that he regretted the position in which he was placed. His wife had an income of £380 a year. The relieving officer, in answer to the magistrate, stated that the wife was receiving 15s. a week out relief. Mr. Curtis Bennett thought the sum was very high amount of relief, and said it was unprecedented. The relieving officer agreed that it was. The defendant's solicitor said he understood the amount was 4s. 6d. a week. The relieving officer further stated that the amount was increased to 15s., but she had only received it two weeks. The wife, who was 70 years of age, had been chargeable two months. There was only 20s. due, as the rest had been paid.—Mr. Curtis Bennett suggested that he should make an order for 15s. a week under the Act, when the money would go direct to her, preventing her from becoming a pauper for the rest of her life. The summons was then adjourned, on the understanding that a sum of £2 would be paid to the parish. A summons was also granted to Mrs. Todd against her husband, to enable the magistrate to fix the allowance.

CHARGES UNDER THE DEBTORS' ACT.

At Bow-street Police Court Joshua Hackett Townsend, 35, alias William Townsend, alias Stone, alias Martin, alias Baker, alias Edward Townsend, was charged on remand with various offences under the Debtors' Act.—Mr. Cooper Willis, for Mr. Brooke, the trustee, prosecuted; Mr. Purcell defended.—Mr. Willis said the prisoner was arrested on a warrant charging him under the 2nd section of the Debtors' Act for concealment of property and failure to deliver up all books, papers, and accounts relating to his estate. The concealment was that on March 3rd he had opened a banking account in the name of E. Baker with money which it was alleged, formed part of his estate. The charge of failure to deliver would be proved principally by a man named Pomeroy, who was a clerk employed by the prisoner when he was carrying on business as the West Kensington Bon Marché. The witness would show that a black tin box, containing books and papers relating to prior proceedings in bankruptcy, was taken to Pomeroy's private house, and the prisoner filed a statement in the Bankruptcy Court, representing that the box had been seized by his landlord. There were other charges to be preferred, and the learned counsel proceeded at great length to detail the various transactions in which the prisoner had been engaged in various parts of the country under the above aliases. There had been three distinct bankruptcies—one in December, 1886, in the name of Stone and Co.; in February, 1887, in the name of W. Townsend; and a third on March 1st last, in the name of Henry Townsend.—Mr. Vaughan interrupted the learned counsel, and said he had heard enough to justify a remand.—The accused was remanded accordingly.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE THAMES.

Mr. R. F. Manning, the deputy coroner held an inquiry on Wednesday at the Royal Oak Inn, Rainham, on the bodies of William Hayton and his wife Eliza, who lost their lives in a collision which occurred on the Thames.—Robert Senon, a carpenter, said that at about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Monday morning last the witness, in company with the two deceased and four other persons, hired a small pleasure-boat; and, while proceeding down the river a sailing barge approached, and in attempting to clear it they came into violent collision with the screw steamer, Lord Clyde. The boat was immediately overturned, and they were all thrown into the water. The witness swam ashore with his son, who was in the boat with him.—Henry Watson, mate on board the steamship Lord Clyde, deposed that, on the day mentioned, the vessel was proceeding down the river when, the Royal Marine Dr. Dock, the boat in question came in front of them, and scarcely had the witness time to cry out before it was struck by the vessel and overturned. The captain and the rest of the crew did all in their power to prevent the accident, and then threw ropes over the vessel's side, and succeeded in rescuing three of the drowning people.—The bodies of the two deceased were picked up on Tuesday morning off Morgan's Brick Wharf, Rainham.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE VACANCY FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

A meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Skating Rink, Southampton, to introduce Mr. Arthur Guest as the Conservative candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Admiral Comberell.—Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., who was one of the speakers in support of Mr. Guest's candidature, contrasted the successful achievements of Lord Salisbury's Government at home and abroad, in finance, administration, in policy and legislation, with the evil results of Mr. Gladstone's policy. He expressed his belief that the Government would, at the close of this Parliament, be able to tell the people of England that their national defence, both by sea and land, which had been so grievously neglected and weakened by years of Gladstonian mismanagement and laches, were in a state of perfect readiness and efficiency. He pointed to the satisfactory results of Mr. Balfour's administration in Ireland, and to Mr. Goschen's success in dealing with the national finances, and appealed to the meeting to support a Government that in every branch of affairs had deserved well of their country.—Mr. Guest was enthusiastically received and addressed as the Conservative candidate. A telegram was received on Wednesday at Southampton from Mr. F. H. Evans, the Gladstonite candidate, which contained the substance of his address. Mr. Evans left New York on Wednesday for England.

Sir A. Hicks Beach was on Wednesday entertained with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and was afterwards entertained at dinner.

A conflict has occurred on the Russo-Afghan frontier between some Turcomans and the Ameyr's authorities. There were four men killed on each side.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PATENT FLUID MAGNETISM secures a perfect digestion, corrects acidity and relieves heartburn, and is the best remedy for indigestion, flatulency, and all the ailments of the stomach. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is recommended by medical men, from Sir Mungo Park to Sir A. C. C. It is sold in bottles of 1s. and 2s. each, of all Chemists and Druggists.

AN IMPOVERISHED IRISH UNION.

The Loughrea Union is so heavily in debt that the guardians have been forced to summon the rate collectors for allowing so much of the rates to remain uncollected. The rate collectors on Thursday, swore that owing to the impoverished condition of the people in the several districts of the union it was all but impossible for them to secure the rates. The area of the union is confined to the Marquis of Clanricarde's estate, where neither rents or rates have been paid for a number of years. The magistrates saw the difficulty the rate collectors were in, and dismissed the cases against them.

THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

Mr. John Burnett, the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, in his monthly memorandum, published in the Board of Trade Journal says:—"The revival in trade which commenced in the opening months of the year still continues to exercise a favourable influence on the condition of the skilled labour market, so far as can be gathered from the monthly reports of the trade unions which publish such returns. Sixteen unions have reported, with a total membership of 172,005; and though this figure forms but a small proportion of the aggregate workmen of the country, there can be no doubt that it reflects with tolerable accuracy the general aspect of the industries they represent. Of this number 8,961 are unemployed, as against 10,668 last month. This is a net decrease of 1,687, and the proportion per cent. of those out of work has fallen from 5.7 to 5.2. For the corresponding months of last year the proportions were 7.7 and 6.8. The rate of progress is, therefore slow, and there seems reason to fear that the revival has well-nigh spent its force. The greater portion of the improvement of the month is undoubtedly due to the opening out of employment in the building and other outdoor industries from finer weather, and in those trades the improvement since last month is indicated by a fall in the proportion of unemployed of from 8.5 to 5.2 per cent., the proportion at this time last year being 8.5 per cent. The iron shipbuilding and allied trades still show signs of improvement, although men do not so briskly off the books as they did two or three months ago, and it is being remarked that new orders are not now booked with sufficient frequency to enable ship and engine builders to replace work now being executed with new commissions. The cotton and woollen trades do not show much activity, and most branches of the iron trade are in a stationary condition, as though an increased demand were needed to put them into more healthy action. Shipwrights (wood workers) have long suffered severely from trade depression, but now report that they are better employed than for some years past. The boot and shoemakers report improved trade.

SUICIDE NEAR RYE HOUSE.

Mr. Sworer, coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Old Highway Tavern, Hoddeston, on the death of Edwin Whitlock, cutter, aged 40, and Elizabeth Webb, aged 19, both of Stanstead, Herts, whose bodies were found in the River Lea near the Rye House on Monday morning, tied together round the waists with their handkerchiefs, and locked in each other's arms. They left the girl's home early on Sunday morning, saying they were going to Waltham for the night, and were afterwards observed at the Rye House during the day, drinking together. They were last seen on the towing-path between the Rye and Stanstead, about 8.30 p.m., and at 9.30 p.m. their hats were discovered on the bank by a boatman. Next morning their bodies were found as described, and in the girl's pocket was a letter addressed to her mother bidding her good-bye, and begging that they who loved each other so much might be buried in the same grave. The evidence proved that both were of dissipated habits, and were frequently intoxicated together.—The jury returned a verdict of *felix de se*.

SYMPTOMS.

HOP BITTERS.
If your vital forces are depressed, if you have a feeling of general lassitude and weakness, if you are unable to have night sweats, are short of breath on every slight effort, and experience feelings of melancholy and depression, you are suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY, and HOP BITTERS will REMOVE IT ALL.
HOP BITTERS.
If you have a sense of weight or fulness in the stomach, a changeable appetite, constant eructations, indigestion, generally feeble, a morbid craving, low spirits after a full meal, with severe pain for some time after eating, a watery, sour, or bilious, and flatulent at the pit of the stomach, and a sickness or retching, or some of these symptoms, you are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, which HOP BITTERS will PERMANENTLY CURE.
HOP BITTERS.
If you have weakness in the joints, with frequent pains and vomiting, a weak, nervous, and irritable system, a dry and dark skin, darkly furrowed tongue, swollen and inflamed gums, a tropical, or malarious, or bilious, or frequent diarrhoea, inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting to do any kind of labour, you are suffering from KIDNEY or URINARY COMPLAINT, such as Bright's disease, of the Kidneys, stone in the bladder, or of inflammation, gravel, and renal calculi, diabetes, stranguary, structure, and suppression of the urine, and HOP BITTERS are the ONLY REMEDY that will RESTORE YOU.
HOP BITTERS.
If you have nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, distension, and several symptoms, you are suffering from COSTIVENESS, and HOP BITTERS are WHAT YOU NEED.
HOP BITTERS.
If you have a dry, harsh, and yellow skin, a dull pain in the right side, extending over the shoulder-blade and pit of the stomach, a morbid craving, an enlargement of this organ, yellowness of the eyes, bilious irregular, generally disposed to vomit, a cough, or dry cough, irregular appetite, shortness of breathing, feet and hands generally cold, and some of these disagreeable signs in the mouth, low spirits, blotches on the face and neck, pain in the bowels, and some of these symptoms, you are suffering from BILIOUS COMPLAINT, and HOP BITTERS will CURE YOU.
HOP BITTERS.
If you have a complaint which few understand and none will give you credit for—an enfeebled condition of certain organs, a weakness throughout the whole system, a morbid craving for the lower limbs, a desire to fly to all places, and a fear that you will in an instant give up the ghost, and that you are suffering from NERVOUSNESS, and HOP BITTERS will RESTORE YOU NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR.
HOP BITTERS.
Hop Bitters are used in six of the Large London Hospitals, and in many Institutions throughout the world, and are the Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS AND FREQUENTLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES OFFERED FOR HOP BITTERS. Examine your purchase and see Green Hop Cluster Label on square amber-colored bottle, and the words "Dr. Squire's" blown in the glass. To be had at all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. Manufactured only by the Hop Bitters Company (Limited), 41, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

We guarantee the purity of Hop Bitters, and will give One Thousand Pounds to any person who shall prove that we use any materials except the purest and most select Hops, combined with vegetable ingredients of recognised medicinal property, and followed by scientific principles, without the introduction of any artificial colouring matter.

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